



(11)

EP 2 343 087 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
18.07.2018 Bulletin 2018/29

(51) Int Cl.:
A61K 38/08 ^(2006.01) **G01N 33/68** ^(2006.01)

(21) Application number: **09817647.2**

(86) International application number:
PCT/JP2009/066060

(22) Date of filing: **09.09.2009**

(87) International publication number:
WO 2010/038610 (08.04.2010 Gazette 2010/14)

(54) **NOVEL INDUCER OF CHONDROCYTE PROLIFERATION AND DIFFERENTIATION**

NEUARTIGER INDUKTOR FÜR CHONDROZYTENPROLIFERATION UND DIFFERENZIERUNGS
NOUVEAU INDUCTEUR DE PROLIFÉRATION ET DE DIFFÉRENCIATION DE CHONDROCYTES

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL
PT RO SE SI SK SM TR**

(30) Priority: **30.09.2008 JP 2008254153**
10.12.2008 JP 2008314866

(43) Date of publication of application:
13.07.2011 Bulletin 2011/28

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Remarks:

The file contains technical information submitted after the application was filed and not included in this specification

Description

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to an inducer of chondrocyte proliferation and differentiation or an agent for increasing cartilage matrix production stimulating chondrogenesis, which comprises RANKL-binding molecules that accelerate differentiation and maturation of prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells. The present invention also relates to a method of using the inducer to differentiate prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells or to increase cartilage matrix production. Further, the present invention relates to a method for screening for a substance that binds to and transmits a signal to RANKL to differentiate and proliferate prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells or a substance that increases cartilage matrix production, the substance obtained by such screening method, and a pharmaceutical composition comprising the obtained substance.

Background Art

[0002] Cartilage is composed of chondrocytes and a large quantity of intercellular cartilage matrices. Cartilage is classified into three types based on differences in cartilage matrix properties: i.e., hyaline cartilage constituting skeletal primordias at the fetal stage or major parts of articular cartilage; fibrocartilage comprising type I collagen in the matrix; and elastic cartilage existing in the auricula and in the epiglottis (see Shin Hone no Kagaku (Bone Biology), written and edited by Tateo Suda et al., Ishiyaku Pub, Inc. and KouSoshiki Kenkyu Handbook (Handbook of Hard Tissue Research), Division of Hard Tissue Research, Graduate School, Matsumoto Dental University).

[0003] Chondrocytes as constituents originate from pluripotent undifferentiated mesenchymal stem cells, and undifferentiated mesenchymal stem cells are aggregated by the Sox transcription factor (SRY-related HMG box-containing gene) 9 and converted into prechondrocytes. The prechondrocytes secrete a group of matrices such as type II collagen, type IX collagen, and proteoglycan to be converted into cartilage matrices. Consequently cartilage matrices increase, cells are individualized, and differentiated into chondroblasts through synergistic action with transcription factors such as Sox5 and Sox6. Further, transcription factor expression (i.e., of the runt-related gene 2 (Runx2)) is suppressed and expression of ERG/C-1-1 (i.e., the ets related gene) is accelerated in immature chondroblasts, and differentiation into permanent chondrocytes advances (see Hone/nankotsu taisha to chumoku no hone shikkan (Bone/cartilage metabolism and critical bone diseases), Toshio Matsumoto (ed.), Yodosha Co., Ltd. and Inada et al., Dev. Dyn 214: 279, 1999). It was reported that enlarged chondrocytes would lead to enhanced expression of type X collagen.

[0004] There are two patterns for the processes of cartilage growth. One of them is interstitial growth, in which cells differentiated into chondrocytes and surrounded by the cartilage matrix proliferate through cell division. Each chondrocyte secretes a matrix, and cartilage tissue is then enlarged.

[0005] The other growth pattern is appositional growth caused by the perichondrium. Cartilage tissue is covered with a perichondrium except for the articular surface of the articular cartilage. The strong perichondrium is constituted of fibroblasts, but is similar to chondrocytes in the inner layer, thus the difference between fibroblasts and chondrocytes is unclear. Perichondrium cells in the inner layer proliferate while gradually changing into circular forms, and such cells further secrete cartilage matrix and grow outwardly.

[0006] In general, the outside of the perichondrium of the cartilage tissue is in contact with connective tissue that is rich in blood vessels and nerves, although the inside thereof does not contain blood vessels or nerves. When the cartilage is damaged inside, accordingly, it cannot be repaired by undifferentiated stem cells, cytokines, and so on. In addition, the capacity of the chondrocytes for mitotic proliferation is poor, and self-repair of chondrocytes is very difficult.

[0007] The method to repair articular cartilage is a topical injection in cartilage matrix, a implantation of cultured bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells to prepare autologous chondrocytes, or an impregnating of matrix disc with chondrocyte growth factors. Transforming growth factor (TGF- β 1), insulin-like growth factor (IGF-1), basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), PTH-related peptide (PTHrP) that are highly homologous to the 13 N-terminal amino acids of PTH, hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), and bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) belonging to TGF- β superfamily have been reported as chondrocyte growth factors. BMP and TGF- β may induce to lose the function of chondrocytes after implantation due to calcification in articular cartilage, because these factors have some important effects, such as aggregation of undifferentiated mesenchymal stem cells, and inhibitory effect on terminal chondrocytic differentiation in addition to the effect on chondrocyte growth.

Saito et al (Arthritis & Rheumatism, 56(4): 1164-1174; 2007) observed a significant reduction of cartilage damage with the cyclic peptide WP9QY.

[0008] Osteoclast differentiation factor (i.e., the receptor activator of NF- κ B ligand (RANKL)) is a membrane-binding protein of tumor necrosis factor (TNF) family that is induced on osteoblasts/stromal cells by bone resorption factors, and is necessary for differentiation and maturation of osteoclasts (see Yasuda et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., U.S.A., 95: 3597, 1998 and Lacey et al., Cell 93: 165, 1998). Research focusing on RANKL/RANK/OPG, including a receptor (i.e., the

receptor activator of NF- κ B (RANK)) and a decoy receptor (i.e., the osteoprotegerin (OPG)), has led to elucidation of the control mechanism for osteoclast differentiation and maturation in vivo, and the correlation between these 3 molecules and metabolic bone diseases has also become elucidated (see Suda et al., Endocr Rev, 20: 345, 1999).

[0009] A correlation between RANKL and differentiation and proliferation of prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells has been unknown.

Disclosure of the Invention

[0010] The present invention is intended to provide a method for inducing chondrocyte proliferation, and differentiation or increasing cartilage matrix production via administration of an effective amount of molecules that have capacity of binding to RANKL, act on prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells, accelerate chondrocytes differentiation, proliferation, and maturation of these cells, enhance chondrocyte differentiation, and induce chondrocyte proliferation. The present invention is also intended to provide a pharmaceutical composition including the molecules used for inducing chondrocyte proliferation and differentiation or for increasing cartilage matrix production.

[0011] The present inventors discovered that a variety of proteins, peptides, peptoids, and molecules that act on RANKL induced proliferation and differentiation of chondrocytes or acceleration of cartilage matrix production from prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells. Specifically, the present invention relates to the subject-matter as claimed.

[0012] This description includes part or all of the contents as disclosed in the descriptions and/or drawings of Japanese Patent Application Nos. 2008-254153 and 2008-314866, which are priority documents of the present application.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0013]

Fig. 1A is a photograph showing induction of chondrocyte differentiation from human mesenchymal stem cells with peptide D with alcian blue staining.

Fig. 1B is a chart showing the absorbance data of acceleration of chondrocyte differentiation from human mesenchymal stem cells treated with peptide D by eluting a pigment from alcian-blue-stained cells.

Fig. 2 is a photograph showing induction of chondrocyte differentiation of ATDC5 cells treated with peptide D with alcian blue staining.

Fig. 3A is a photograph showing expression of factors by RT-PCR in mouse ATDC5 cells on day 7 after the addition of peptide D.

Fig. 3B is a chart showing GAPDH-standardized expression of chondrocytic factors by RT-PCR in mouse ATDC5 cells on day 7 after the addition of peptide D.

Fig. 4A is a photograph showing expression of chondrocytic factors by RT-PCR in mouse ATDC5 cells on day 14 after the addition of peptide D.

Fig. 4B is a chart showing GAPDH-standardized expression of chondrocytic factors by RT-PCR in mouse ATDC5 cells on day 14 after the addition of peptide D.

Fig. 5 shows an increase/decrease in expression of chondrocytic factors by GeneChip analysis in mouse ATDC5 cells treated with peptide D.

Fig. 6 shows an increase in proliferative response of mouse ATDC5 cells treated with the anti-RANKL antibodies.

Fig. 7 is a photograph showing differentiation of mouse ATDC5 cells into chondrocytes treated with the anti-RANKL monoclonal antibodies.

Fig. 8 is a photograph of a 3-dimensional culture pellet in human mesenchymal stem cells treated with peptide D.

Fig. 9 is a photograph showing alcian-blue-stained slide samples and safranin-O-stained slide samples of 3-dimensional culture pellet in human mesenchymal stem cells treated with peptide D.

Fig. 10 is a photograph showing the synergistic effects of peptide D and TGF- β 3 on forming a 3-dimensional culture pellet of human mesenchymal stem cells.

Fig. 11 is a photograph showing alcian-blue-stained slide samples and safranin-O-stained slide samples of 3-dimensional culture pellet in human mesenchymal stem cells exhibiting the synergistic effects of peptide D and TGF- β 3.

Fig. 12 is a photograph showing the synergistic effects of peptide D and BMP-2 on forming a 3-dimensional culture pellet in human mesenchymal stem cells.

Fig. 13 is a photograph showing alcian-blue-stained slide samples and safranin-O-stained slide samples of three-dimensional culture pellet in human mesenchymal stem cells exhibiting the synergistic effects of peptide D and BMP-2.

Fig. 14 shows the results of GeneChip analysis using RNA from human mesenchymal stem cells treated with TGF-

β 3, peptide D, or peptide D plus TGF- β 3.

Preferred Embodiments of the Invention

[0014] Hereafter, the present invention is described in detail.

[0015] RANKL (i.e., the receptor activator of NF- κ B ligand) is a ligand of RANK (i.e., the receptor activator of NF- κ B), which is a member of the TNF superfamily, and it is a type 2 transmembrane protein constituted an intracellular domain (a domain comprising amino acids 1 to 48 from the N-terminus of RANKL), a transmembrane domain, and an extracellular domain (JP Patent Publication (kohyo) No. 2002-509430 A; International Publication No. WO 98/46644 (currently Patent Publication No. 3,523,650)). RANKL expressed on osteoblasts and osteoblastic progenitor cells by bone resorption factors. Osteoblastic progenitor cells indicated all cells capable of differentiating into osteoblasts. These cells are pre-chondrocytes, preosteoblastic cells, mesenchymal stem cells, interstitial cells, and myoblasts, which are capable of differentiating into osteoblasts. An extracellular domain after 152 amino acids from the N-terminal site is the TNF ligand family homologous domain. SEQ ID NOs: 1 and 2 each show the full-length nucleotide sequence and amino acid sequence of human RANKL. SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 4 each show the full-length nucleotide sequence and amino acid sequence of RANK.

[0016] OPG (i.e., the osteoprotegerin) is a protein structurally similar to RANK and it is capable of acting on RANKL. SEQ ID NOs: 5 and 6 each show the full-length nucleotide sequence and amino acid sequence of OPG.

[0017] The present invention concerns a pharmaceutical composition containing an active ingredient, that is a compound acts on the prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells and accelerate cartilage differentiation, proliferation, and maturation of such cells, enhance chondrocyte differentiation, induces chondrocyte proliferation, or increases cartilage matrix production; specifically, a compound that act on the prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells and induces at least 1, 2, 3, 4, or all of the following: (a) acceleration of prechondrocyte and/or mesenchymal stem cell differentiation; (b) acceleration of prechondrocyte and/or mesenchymal stem cell proliferation; (c) acceleration of prechondrocyte and/or mesenchymal stem cell maturation; (d) enhancement of chondrocyte differentiation; (e) chondrocyte proliferation; and (f) increased production of the cartilage matrix. Combinations of two or more of (a) to (f) are (a) and (b); (a) and (c); (a) and (d); (a) and (e); (a) and (f); (b) and (c); (b) and (d); (b) and (e); (b) and (f); (c) and (d); (c) and (e); (c) and (f); (d) and (e); (d) and (f); (e) and (f); (a), (b), and (c); (a), (b), and (d); (a), (b), and (e); (a), (b), and (f); (a), (c), and (d); (a), (c), and (e); (a), (c), and (f); (a), (d), and (e); (a), (d), and (f); (a), (e), and (f); (a), (b), (c), and (d); (a), (b), (c), and (e); (a), (b), (c), and (f); (a), (b), (d), and (e); (a), (b), (d), and (f); (a), (b), (e), and (f); (a), (c), (d), and (e); (a), (c), (d), and (f); (a), (c), (e), and (f); (a), (d), (e), and (f); (b), (c), (d), and (e); (b), (c), (d), and (f); (b), (c), (e), and (f); (b), (d), (e), and (f); (c), (d), (e), and (f); (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e); (a), (b), (c), (d), and (f); (a), (b), (c), (e), and (f); (a), (b), (d), (e), and (f); (a), (c), (d), (e), and (f); (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f); and (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f). An example of such pharmaceutical composition is a pharmaceutical composition containing an active ingredient, that is a compound acts on the prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells and accelerates cartilage differentiation, proliferation, and maturation of such cells, enhances chondrocyte differentiation, induces cartilage proliferation, or increases cartilage matrix production. An example of an active ingredient is a compound that acts on RANKL, transmits a signal to the prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells, and accelerates differentiation, proliferation, and maturation of such cells, enhances chondrocyte differentiation, induces chondrocyte proliferation, or increases cartilage matrix production. When such compounds acts on RANKL, the animal origin of RANKL on which such compounds can act is not limited, and RANKL with any animal origin, such as human RANKL, mouse RANKL, or rat RANKL, can be targeted. The term "[compound] acts on RANKL" used herein refers to a situation in which a compound acts on RANKL and transmits a signal to the prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells. For example, a compound may bind to RANKL and transmit a signal to prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells.

[0018] A compound that acts on RANKL, acts on the prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells, and accelerates differentiation, proliferation, and maturation of such cells, enhances chondrocyte differentiation, induces chondrocyte proliferation, or increases cartilage matrix production may be any compound that acts on RANKL originating from any animal species. Examples of such compounds include a natural peptide, non-natural peptide, chemically-synthesized compound, or low-molecular-weight compounds derived from microorganism.

[0019] Examples of the compound indicated the present invention, which acts on the prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells and accelerates differentiation, proliferation, and maturation of such cells, enhances chondrocyte differentiation, induces chondrocyte proliferation, or increases cartilage matrix production include a mutant or a fragment peptide of RANK, a peptide structurally similar to RANK, a peptide structurally similar to a fragment peptide of RANK, a chemical substance structurally similar to RANK, and a chemical substance structurally similar to a fragment peptide of RANK. Examples of these compound include RANK, a mutant or a fragment peptide of RANK capable of acting on RANKL, a peptide structurally similar to RANK and capable of acting on RANKL, a peptide structurally similar to a fragment peptide of RANK and capable of acting on RANKL, a chemical substance structurally similar to RANK and capable of acting on RANKL, and a chemical substance structurally similar to a fragment peptide of RANK capable of

acting on RANKL.

[0020] The term "chemical substance" refers to a compound is except for a peptide or protein. RANK contains membrane RANK or soluble RANK. The term "membrane RANK" refers to RANK having a transmembrane region bound to a cell surface, and using a cell expressing natural RANK or a mammalian cell expressed recombinant RANK, or RANKFc. RANKFc is a fusion protein composing of an extracellular region of human RANK with a Fc region of human IgG (i.e., a Fc fusion protein).

[0021] According to the present invention, the term "structurally similarity" refers to similarity of partial structural conformations, capable of acting on RANKL, for example. Generally, a protein or peptide constituted the similar primary structure represented by an amino acid sequence, and a compound composed of a different amino acid sequence having a similar conformation and capable of acting on RANKL are included.

[0022] Further examples of compounds that act on prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells and accelerate differentiation, proliferation, and maturation of such cells, enhance chondrocyte differentiation, induce chondrocyte proliferation, or increase cartilage matrix production include OPG, a mutant or a fragment peptide of OPG, a peptide structurally similar to OPG, a peptide structurally similar to a fragment peptide of OPG, a chemical substance structurally similar to OPG, and a chemical substance structurally similar to a fragment peptide of OPG. Examples of compounds that act on RANKL, act on the prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells, and accelerate differentiation, proliferation, and maturation of such cells, enhance chondrocyte differentiation, induce chondrocyte proliferation, or increase cartilage matrix production include OPG, a mutant or a fragment peptide of OPG capable of acting on RANKL, a peptide structurally similar to OPG and capable of acting on RANKL, a peptide structurally similar to a fragment peptide of OPG and capable of acting on RANKL, a chemical substance structurally similar to OPG and capable of acting on RANKL, and a chemical substance structurally similar to a fragment peptide of OPG capable of acting on RANKL.

[0023] The term "chemical substance" refers to a compound except for a peptide or protein. OPG contains membrane OPG or soluble OPG. The term "membrane OPG" refers to OPG expressed on cell surface to bind at the C-terminal region or the like. Cells expressing natural OPG, mammalian cells expressing recombinant OPG, or OPGFc can be used. OPGFc is a fusion protein of OPG with a Fc region of human IgG (i.e., an Fc fusion protein).

[0024] An example of an RANK or OPG analog includes a protein or a peptide comprising one or several point mutations of the amino acid sequence or a fragment peptide derived from RANK or OPG by deletion, substitution, or addition of amino acids and having the activity of RANK or OPG. The term "one or several" refers to 1 to 9, preferably 1 to 5, and more preferably 1 or 2.

[0025] An example of a peptide of RANK having a structure similar to that of a region binding to RANKL is a peptide comprising the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO: 7 (i.e., peptide D). This peptide is a cyclic peptide comprising a Cys 2-Cys 8 disulfide bond.

[0026] Further, a peptide salt of RANK having a structure similar to that of a region binding to RANKL can also be used. A peptide salt is not particularly limited, provided that it is pharmaceutically acceptable. Examples of peptide salts include acid addition salts and base addition salts. Examples of acid addition salts include organic acid salts, such as acetic acid salt, malic acid salt, succinic acid salt, trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) salt, tartaric acid salt, or citric acid salt and inorganic acid salts, such as hydrochloric acid salt, sulfuric acid salt, nitric acid salt, or phosphoric acid salt. Examples of base addition salts include alkali metals salt, such as sodium salt or potassium salt, alkaline earth metals salt, such as calcium salt or magnesium salt, and amines salt, such as ammonium salt or triethylamine salt. Among them, acetic acid salt is preferable, and acetic acid salt of the peptide comprising the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 7 is particularly preferable.

[0027] In addition, a fusion protein of a peptide having a structure similar to RANK capable of binding to RANKL with GST (glutathione-S-transferase) or a Fc region of human IgG (i.e., the GST fusion protein or the Fc fusion protein) can also be used. An example of such fusion protein is a fusion protein of peptide D with Flag represented by the amino acid sequence DYKDDDDK (SEQ ID NO: 16) or DYLDLDDL (SEQ ID NO: 17), GST (glutathione-S-transferase), or a Fc region of human IgG (i.e., the Flag fusion peptide D, the Fc fusion peptide D, or the GST fusion peptide D). Such fusion protein exhibits improved stability *in vivo* and its longer half-life in the blood. A fusion protein of GST or a fusion protein of Fc with other epitope tag can also be used. Examples of other epitope tag include a polyhistidine tag comprising 2 to 12, preferably 4 or more, more preferably 4 to 7, and further preferably 5 or 6 histidines, a FLAG tag, an Myc tag, a V5 tag, an Xpress tag, an HQ tag, an HA tag, an AU1 tag, a T7 tag, a VSV-G tag, a DDDDK tag, an S tag, a CruzTag09, a CruzTag22, a CruzTag41, a Glu-Glu tag, an Ha.11 tag, a KT3 tag, thioredoxin, a maltose-binding protein (MBP), and β galactosidase.

[0028] In the present invention, a compound that acts on RANKL, acts on the prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells, and accelerates differentiation, proliferation, and maturation of such cells, enhances chondrocyte differentiation, induces chondrocyte proliferation, or increases cartilage matrix production is occasionally referred to as an agonist to RANKL.

[0029] In addition, such compounds contain an anti-RANKL antibody or a functional fragment antibody that acts on RANKL on the prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells, and accelerates differentiation, proliferation, and mat-

uration of such cells, enhances chondrocyte differentiation, induces chondrocyte proliferation, or increases cartilage matrix production.. In the present invention, such an antibody is occasionally referred to as an agonist antibody to RANKL. An anti-RANKL antibody can be obtained as a polyclonal or monoclonal antibody by a known technique, with a monoclonal antibody being preferable. Examples of a monoclonal antibody include a monoclonal antibody produced by a hybridoma and a monoclonal antibody produced by a host that has been transformed by genetic engineering procedures with the use of an expression vector comprising the antibody gene.. A monoclonal antibody-producing hybridoma can be produced by a known method as described below. Specifically, such hybridoma can be produced by carrying out immunization with the use of membrane-bound or soluble RANKL or a RANKL fragment peptide as a sensitized antigen by a known immunization method, fusing the resulting immunized cell with a known parent cell by a general cell fusion method, and screening for a monoclonal-antibody-producing cell by a known screening method. Upon immunization with RANKL, RANKL may be allowed to bind to a carrier protein such as bovine serum albumin (BSA), keyhole limpet haemocyanin, or the like before use. A monoclonal antibody that can be used is a recombinant monoclonal antibody produced by cloning the antibody gene with the use of a hybridoma, incorporating the cloned gene into an appropriate vector, and introducing the vector into a host by the gene recombinant technique (e.g., see Vandamme, A. M. et al., Eur. J. Biochem. 1990; 192: 767-775). In such case, it is possible to separately incorporate DNAs encoding the antibody heavy chain (H chain) and the light chain (L chain) into expression vectors for simultaneous transformation of a host cell. Alternatively, it is possible to incorporate DNA encoding the H chain and the L chain into a single expression vector for transformation of a host cell (see WO 94/11523). Also, it is possible to produce a recombinant antibody with the use of a transgenic animal. For instance, a fusion gene may be prepared by inserting the antibody gene into a non-terminal region of the gene encoding a protein peculiarly produced in milk (e.g., goat β -casein). A DNA fragment comprising the fusion gene into which the antibody gene has been inserted is injected into a goat embryo and the thus obtained embryo is introduced into a female goat. A desired antibody can be obtained from milk produced by a transgenic goat born from the goat into which the embryo had been introduced or by a progeny thereof (Ebert, K. M. et al., Bio/Technology 1994; 12: 699-702).

[0030] Examples of the anti-RANKL antibody of the present invention include a recombinant antibody that have been artificially modified so as to have reduced heteroantigenicity against humans, such as a chimeric antibody, a humanized antibody, and a human antibody, which can be produced by known methods. A chimeric antibody can be obtained by getting DNA encoding the antibody V region, ligating the DNA to DNA encoding the human antibody C region, incorporating the resultant into an expression vector, and introducing the vector into a host for antibody production. A humanized antibody is referred to as reconstituted (reshaped) human antibody in some cases. A humanized antibody is obtained by transplanting the complementary determining region (CDR) of a non-human mammal antibody such as a mouse antibody into the complementary determining region of a human antibody. It can be produced by known methods (see EP 125023 and WO96/02576). The C-region of a chimeric antibody and that of a humanized antibody are used as the C region of a chimeric antibody and of a humanized antibody, respectively, and a $C\gamma 1$, $C\gamma 2$, $C\gamma 3$, or $C\gamma 4$ H chain and a $C\kappa$ or $C\lambda$ L chain can be used, for example. Further, in order to improve the stability of an antibody or production stability, the human antibody C region may be modified.

[0031] A human antibody can be obtained by administering an antigen to a transgenic animal having the ability to produce a human-derived antibody that has been imparted via introduction of, for example, a human antibody gene locus. An example of such transgenic animal is a mouse, and a method for preparing a mouse capable of producing a human antibody is described in, for example, WO 02/43478.

[0032] The term "anti-RANKL antibody" includes not only a complete antibody but also a functional fragment of an antibody. A functional fragment of an antibody corresponds to a part of an antibody (i.e., a partial fragment) having at least one action of the antibody on a relevant antigen. Specific examples thereof include $F(ab')_2$, Fab' , Fab , Fv , disulfide-bound Fv , single chain Fv (scFv), and a polymer thereof (D. J. King, Applications and Engineering of Monoclonal Antibodies, 1998, T. J. International Ltd.).

[0033] In addition, when a monoclonal antibody is used, a single type of monoclonal antibody may be used alone. Two or more types, for example, 2, 3, 4, or 5 types of monoclonal antibodies each recognizing a different epitope, may be used.

[0034] It is possible to determine whether or not the above compound has agonist activity that promotes signal transmission through RANKL, for example, administering an antibody to prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells capable of expressing RANKL, allowing the antibody to act on RANKL, and examining if differentiation, proliferation, or generation of cartilage, or increase cartilage matrix production. Differentiation and proliferation can be determined using the elevated expression level of the $\alpha 1$ chain of type II collagen in the cell, for example. Since the cartilage matrix is stained alcian blue, whether or not the cartilage is generated and cartilage matrix production is increased can be determined by alcian blue staining.

[0035] Furthermore the present invention concerns a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound that acts on the prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells and accelerates cartilage differentiation, proliferation, and maturation of such cells, enhances chondrocyte differentiation, induces chondrocyte proliferation, or increases cartilage matrix production; i.e., a compound that acts on the prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells and induces at

least 1, 2, 3, 4, or all of the following: (a) acceleration of prechondrocyte and/or mesenchymal stem cell differentiation; (b) acceleration of prechondrocyte and/or mesenchymal stem cell proliferation; (c) acceleration of prechondrocyte and/or mesenchymal stem cell maturation; (d) enhancement of chondrocyte differentiation; (e) chondrocyte proliferation; and (f) increased production of the cartilage matrix in combination with at least one protein belonging to the TGF- β superfamily.

Administration of such compound in combination with at least one protein belonging to the TGF- β superfamily can lead synergistic effects on: (a) acceleration of prechondrocyte and/or mesenchymal stem cell differentiation; (b) acceleration of prechondrocyte and/or mesenchymal stem cell proliferation; (c) acceleration of prechondrocyte and/or mesenchymal stem cell maturation; (d) enhancement of chondrocyte differentiation; (e) chondrocyte proliferation; and (f) increased production of the cartilage matrix or effects of increasing cartilage matrix production.

[0036] Examples of proteins belonging to the TGF- β superfamily indicate the BMP family including BMP2, 4, 7, the growth and differentiation factors (GDF)-5, 6, and 7, and the TGF family including activin, inhibin, TGF- α , TGF- β 1 to β 3, and the latent transforming growth factor protein (LTBP) (Bilezikian et al., Principles of Bone Biology, Third Edition, Chapter 53). Several ones of these factors can be used in combination. For example, the above compound can be used in combination with TGF- β 3 and/or BMP-2.

[0037] The composition of the present invention being capable of enhancing chondrogenesis or increasing cartilage matrix production can be used as a research reagent *in vitro*, and a pharmaceutical composition *in vivo*.

[0038] The pharmaceutical composition in the present invention can be used as a pharmaceutical composition that enhances chondrogenesis or increases cartilage matrix production. Examples of target cartilage include hypertrophic cartilage (growth cartilage) and permanent cartilage (articular cartilage). The pharmaceutical composition in the present invention is an inducer of chondrocyte proliferation and differentiation or a chondrogenesis enhancer. Also, the pharmaceutical composition in the present invention can be used for prevention or treatment of a chondropathies. Examples of chondropathies include cartilage defects caused by external injuries or surgical treatment, osteochondritis dissecans, articular rheumatism, osteoarthritis, congenital chondropathies (achondrogenesis), and cartilage injury (e.g., medial meniscus injury). Examples of target test animals include mammalian animals, such as humans, bovines, horses, pigs, sheep, goats, cats, dogs, rabbits, rats, and mice.

[0039] A dose of the pharmaceutical composition in the present invention varies depending on symptoms, age, body weight, and other conditions. In general, a dose is approximately 0.01 mg to 10,000 mg per adult per day in the case of oral administration, and such amount of the pharmaceutical composition can be administered once or several separate times. In the case of parenteral administration, the pharmaceutical composition can be administered locally to the location of damaged or lost cartilage or to the cartilage of a patient having one of the above chondropathies.

[0040] The pharmaceutical composition in present invention can comprise a carrier, a diluent, and an excipient that are generally used in the field of formulations. For example, lactose, magnesium stearate, and the like can be used as carriers or excipients for tablets. Examples of an injectable aqueous liquid that can be used include a physiological salt solution and an isotonic solution comprising glucose and other adjuvants. Such injectable aqueous liquid can be used in combination with an appropriate solubilizing agent such as alcohol, polyalcohol (e.g., propylene glycol), or a nonionic surface active agent. Examples of an oily liquid that can be used include sesame oil and soybean oil. Such oily liquid can be used in combination with a solubilizing agent such as benzyl benzoate or benzyl alcohol.

[0041] The present invention further concerns a method for screening of a compound that acts on the prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells and accelerates differentiation, proliferation, and maturation of such cells, enhances chondrocyte differentiation, induces chondrocyte proliferation, or increases cartilage matrix production; for example, a compound that acts on RANKL, acts on the prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells, and accelerates differentiation, proliferation, and maturation of such cells, enhances chondrocyte differentiation, induces chondrocyte proliferation, or increases cartilage matrix production.

[0042] In the screening method of the present invention, a candidate compound is added to the prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells, and determined whether or not the candidate compound accelerates differentiation of the above cells. For example, a candidate compound can be added to cells having properties similar to the prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells, and determined whether or not the candidate compound acts on RANKL and accelerates differentiation and proliferation of the above cells. Differentiation can be measured the elevated expression level of α 1-chain of type II collagen in the cells or detected by alcian blue staining. When a candidate compound accelerates proliferation of these cells, it can be determined that the candidate compound is a compound that acts on the prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells and accelerates differentiation, proliferation, and maturation of such cells, accelerates chondrocyte differentiation, induces chondrocyte proliferation, or increases cartilage matrix production; that is, a compound that acts on RANKL, acts on the prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells, and accelerates differentiation, proliferation, and maturation of such cells, enhances chondrocyte differentiation, induces chondrocyte proliferation, or increases cartilage matrix production.

[0043] Also, a candidate compound can be administered to a mouse, for example, topically to a C57BL/6CrJCrJ mouse, determined whether or not chondrocyte proliferation is observed, and the result may be used to determine that the candidate compound acts on the prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells and accelerates differentiation, pro-

liferation, and maturation of such cells, enhances chondrocyte differentiation, induces chondrocyte proliferation, or increases cartilage matrix production; that is, a compound that acts on RANKL, acts on the prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells, and accelerates differentiation, proliferation, and maturation of such cells, enhances chondrocyte differentiation, induces chondrocyte proliferation, or increases cartilage matrix production.

[0044] The present invention is described in greater detail with reference to the following examples, although the technical scope of the present invention is not limited thereto.

Example 1: Induction of human mesenchymal stem cell differentiation

Reagent

[0045] A synthetic peptide was used for the experiment. Synthetic peptide D is a peptide comprising the amino acid sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO: 7, it is composed of 9 amino acid residues, and it is a cyclic peptide comprising two cysteine residues bound by a disulfide bond. It is reported that synthetic peptide D binds to RANKL (Aoki et al., J. Clin. Invest., 116: 1525, 2006).

Cultured cell

[0046] Human mesenchymal stem cells were purchased from Lonza. A maintenance medium was purchased from Lonza.

Induction of human mesenchymal stem cell differentiation

[0047] Human mesenchymal stem cells were seeded at 5×10^4 cells/well in 48-well plate (IWAKI). The culture supernatant was removed 24 hours later, the medium was replaced with a chondrocyte differentiation induction medium (Lonza), and the medium was replaced with fresh medium every 3 or 4 days. Simultaneously, peptide D was added at 100 μ M (the group to which peptide D was administered). Further, a group cultured with 100 μ M peptide D and 1 ng/ml BMP-4 (R&D) was examined. BMP-4 was added at 1 ng/ml as a positive control group. After 14 days, these cells were fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin. After fixation, the cells were stained with an alcian blue solution for 4 hours, and the culture plate was photographed. Moreover the pigment was eluted using a 6M guanidinium hydrochloride solution from the culture plate. The eluate (100 μ l) was moved to a new 96-well plate, and measured the absorbance at 620 nm by microplate reader (BMG Labtech).

Alcian blue solution (pH 2.5)

[0048]

Alcian blue 8GX: 1 g

Acetic acid: 3 ml

Distilled water: 97 ml

[0049] In Fig.1A, the alcian blue positive cells were increased with the addition of peptide D compared with control. Further, the absorbance of the eluate at 620 nm in the peptide D group indicated significant increase than that of control group (Fig. 1B). This result indicated that human mesenchymal stem cells were differentiated into chondrocytes with the addition of peptide D. However, synergistic effects between peptide D and BMP-4 were not observed.

Example 2: Induction of prechondrocyte differentiation by peptide D

Cultured cells

[0050] The culture cells (ATDC5) derived from a mouse chondrogenic EC (embryonal carcinoma) cell was provided by Professor Hiraki and Associate Professor Shukunami in the Institute for Frontier Medical Sciences, Kyoto University. DMEM/F-12 medium (Cellgro) containing 5% FBS (Nichirei) was used as a maintenance medium.

Induction of differentiation of ATDC5 cells

[0051] ATDC5 cells were seeded at 2×10^4 cells/well in a 48-well plate (IWAKI). The culture supernatant was removed 24 hours later, and DMEM/F-12 medium containing 10 ng/ml insulin (Roche) and transferrin (Roche) were added. The

medium was replaced with fresh medium every 3 or 4 days.

[0052] Simultaneously, peptide D was added at 25 μ M and 100 μ M. One ng/ml and 5 ng/ml BMP-4 (R&D) were added as positive control. In order to examine the synergistic effects of peptide D and BMP-4, further, 25 μ M peptide D and 1 ng/ml BMP-4 were added. After 14 days, these cells were fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin. After fixation, the cells

were stained with an alcian blue solution for 4 hours, and the culture plate was photographed.

[0053] Formation of alcian blue positive nodules was observed with the addition of peptide D in ATDC5 cells, and the number thereof increased in a dose dependent manner (Fig. 2). This result indicates that ATDC5 cells were differentiated into chondrocytes with the addition of peptide D.

[0054] The synergistic effects between peptide D and BMP-4 were not observed in ATDC5 cells.

Example 3: Expression of factors in mouse ATDC5 cells with the addition of peptide D RT-PCR analysis

[0055] Mouse prechondrocytes, ATDC5 cells (5×10^4 cells) were seeded in a 6-cm dish (IWAKI) and cultured in the presence of a cartilage differentiation induction medium containing 10 ng/ml insulin and transferrin for 7 days and for 14 days. The peptide D group was added at 200 μ M peptide D, and 5 ng/ml of BMP-4 was added to the positive control group. The cells were washed with PBS after culture, the cells were dissolved in 1 ml TRIZOL (Qiagen), and the solution was obtained. After 5 min at room temperature, 0.2 ml of chloroform (Wako) was added, followed by vigorous inversion mixing and centrifugation at 4°C and 12,000 x g for 15 minutes. The supernatant was collected in a new tube, and was added to 0.5 ml of isopropanol (Nacalai), followed by inversion mixing. The resultant was left at room temperature for 10 minutes and centrifuged at 4°C and 12,000 x g for 10 minutes. The supernatant was discarded, and the resultant was added to 70% ethanol. After dry-up, RNA was dissolved in 87.5 μ l of DEPC water, 10 μ l of RDD buffer and 2.5 μ l of DNase, and the mixture was allowed to stand at room temperature for 10 minutes. The RNA sample was cleaned by the RNeasy MinElute Cleanup Kit (Qiagen), and the concentration of the obtained RNA was measured using NanoDrop. The obtained RNA (250 ng) was electrophoresed on 1% agarose gel, checked degradation of RNA, and undegraded RNA samples (250 ng each) were used in RT-PCR. RT-PCR was carried out using the ThermoScript RT-PCR System (Invitrogen) and random primers.

[0056] After cDNA was synthesized, PCR was carried out using primers specific for the $\alpha 1$ chains of mouse type II collagen (mCol 2 α 1), mouse type X collagen (mCol X), and mouse aggrecan (mAggrecan). PCR was carried out using mouse GAPDH-specific primers for standardization. The sequences of PCR primers used are shown below. PCR was carried out under the conditions described below with the use of Ex Taq™ Hot Start Version (Takara Bio Inc.).

[0057] The $\alpha 1$ chain of mouse type II collagen (mCol 2 α 1) was subjected to initial thermal denaturation at 95°C for 3 minutes, followed by 37 cycles of 95°C for 10 seconds, 48°C for 15 seconds, and 68°C for 30 seconds, and an elongation reaction at 68°C for 10 minutes.

[0058] Mouse type X collagen (mCol X) was subjected to initial thermal denaturation at 95°C for 3 minutes, followed by 34 cycles of 95°C for 10 seconds, 54°C for 15 seconds, and 68°C for 30 seconds, and an elongation reaction at 68°C for 10 minutes.

[0059] Mouse aggrecan (mAggrecan) was subjected to initial thermal denaturation at 95°C for 3 minutes, followed by 40 cycles of 95°C for 10 seconds, 54°C for 15 seconds, and 68°C for 30 seconds, and an elongation reaction at 68°C for 10 minutes.

[0060] Mouse GAPDH was subjected to initial thermal denaturation at 95°C for 3 minutes, followed by 23 cycles of 94°C for 10 seconds, 58°C for 15 seconds, and 68°C for 30 seconds, and an elongation reaction at 68°C for 10 minutes.

[0061] mCol X was subjected to 37 cycles on day 14 and the resulting data was obtained.

PCR primer sequences

[0062]

mCol 2 α 1-F: 5'-GATGACATTATCTGTGAAG -3' (SEQ ID NO: 8)
 mCol 2 α 1-R: 5'-ATCTCTGATATCTCCAGG -3' (SEQ ID NO: 9)
 mCol X-F: 5'-CTTTGTGTGCCTTTCAATCG -3' (SEQ ID NO: 10)
 mCol X-R: 5'-GTGAGGTACAGCCTACCAAGT -3' (SEQ ID NO: 11)
 mAggrecan-F: 5'-AACTTCTTTGCCACCGGAGA -3' (SEQ ID NO: 12)
 mAggrecan-R: 5'-GGTGCCCTTTTACACGTGAA -3' (SEQ ID NO: 13)
 mGAPDH-F: 5'-CACCATGGAGAAGGCCGGGG -3' (SEQ ID NO: 14)
 mGAPDH-R: 5'-GACGGACACATTGGGGGTAG -3' (SEQ ID NO: 15)

[0063] The sample obtained after PCR was electrophoresed on 2% agarose gel, and a specific band was detected by UV with the use of ethidium bromide staining (Fig. 3A and Fig. 4A). The obtained image was analyzed using the

CSAnalyzer (ATTO). The results were standardized with the GAPDH expression level and are shown in Fig. 3B and in Fig. 4B.

[0064] As a result, the aggrecan expression level was increased on day 7 in ATDC5 cells treated with peptide D, and the expression level of the α chain of type II collagen was significantly increased compared with the control (Fig. 3A and Fig. 3B). Further, the expression level of type X collagen had particularly increased on day 14 in ATDC5 cells treated with peptide D (Fig. 4A and Fig. 4B). The results indicate that the expression levels of the genes specific for chondrocyte differentiation are elevated with the addition of peptide D in ATDC5 cells.

Example 4: GeneChip analysis using ATDC5 cells

Reagent/cultured cells

[0065] The peptide described in Example 1 was used. The ATDC5 cells described in Example 2 were used as cultured cells. The ATDC5 cells were seeded in a 6-cm dish (IWAKI) at 1×10^5 cells/well. The culture supernatant was removed 72 hours later, and DMEM/F-12 medium containing 10 ng/ml insulin (Roche) and 10 ng/ml transferrin (Roche) was added. The medium was replaced with fresh medium every 3 or 4 days.

[0066] Simultaneously, peptide D was added at 100 μ M. The medium was removed 4 days and 7 days after the induction of differentiation. The cells were washed with PBS, and RNA of these cells was obtained using the Absolutely RNA Miniprep Kit (Stratagene) 7 days after the induction of differentiation. The extracted RNA was subjected to GeneChip analysis (Affimetrix, Kurabo). The expression levels of factors that were significantly increased or decreased with the addition of peptide D were calculated by the ratio of signal value treated with peptide D divided by the signal value of the control group.

[0067] The results are shown in Fig. 5. As shown in Fig. 5, the expression levels of the α chains of type II, IX, and XI collagens as cartilage matrices were increased, and the expression levels of factors such as CTGF, PDGF, TGF β 1, and fibromodulin, which were reported to be involved in induction of differentiation, and receptors thereof (e.g., PDGFR1 and FGFR2) were also increased. In addition, the expression level of BMP-7 inducing chondrocyte differentiation was increased.

[0068] Further, expression of asporin, IGFbp2, IGFbp6, and ADAMTS5 that have been reported to be involved in the progression of osteoarthritis was inhibited with the addition of peptide D. Thus, it was confirmed that the ATDC5 cells were differentiated into chondrocytes with the addition of peptide D.

Example 5: Cell proliferating activity of antibody using ATDC5 cells

Reagent/cultured cells

[0069] The ATDC5 cells described in Example 2 were used as cultured cells. The anti-RANKL monoclonal antibodies mmB (clone 12A668, Santa Cruz), 1-12H (clone 1-12H, Oriental Yeast Co., Ltd.), mh2 (clone 70513, R&D), sc55 (clone 4i167, Santa Cruz), and sc72 (clone 500-M46, Santa Cruz) and the monoclonal antibody FL317 (Santa Cruz) were used. As a positive control sample, 2×10^{-8} M FGF2 (Fiblast Spray, Kaken Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.) was used.

[0070] The ATDC5 cells (4×10^3 cells) were seeded in a 96-well plate, and the medium was replaced with a serum-free medium after the cells had adhered. The antibodies were added at 5 μ g/ml 16 hours later. Ten μ l of WST-1 (Roche) was added per 100 μ l of the solution after 72 hours culture, and the absorbance at 450 nm (reference wavelength: 595 nm) was measured using a microplate reader with the elapse of time for 1 to 4 hours at 37°C.

[0071] As a result, the ATDC5 proliferation activity was significantly increased with the addition of the anti-RANKL polyclonal antibody FL317 and the anti-RANKL monoclonal antibodies 1-12H, mmB, and mh2 (Fig. 6).

Example 6: Induction of chondrocyte differentiation by antibody

Reagent/cultured cells

[0072] The ATDC5 cells described in Example 2 were used as cultured cells. The mmB antibody described in Example 5 and the anti-RANKL monoclonal antibody mmC (clone 12A380, ALEXIS) were used.

[0073] The ATDC5 cells were seeded in a 48-well plate (IWAKI) at 2×10^4 cells/well. The culture supernatant was removed 72 hours later, the medium was replaced with the differentiation induction medium described in Example 5, and the medium was replaced with fresh medium every 3 or 4 days. Simultaneously, the mmB antibody and the mmC antibody were added at 0.5 μ g/ml, on day 14 these cells were fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin. After fixation, alcian blue staining was carried out in the manner described in Example 2, and nodule formation was observed.

[0074] The results are shown in Fig. 7. It was apparent that the number of cells stained positive for alcian blue had

become larger with the addition of the mmB antibody and nodule formation had increased. This demonstrates that differentiation of ATDC5 cells into chondrocytes proceeded with the addition of the mmB antibody.

Example 7: Three-dimensional culture using human mesenchymal stem cells

Reagent/cultured cells

[0075] The peptide described in Example 1 was used. Human mesenchymal stem cells were purchased from Lonza. A maintenance medium was purchased from Lonza.

Three-dimensional culture of human mesenchymal stem cells

[0076] Chondrocytes are three-dimensionally cultured induce dedifferentiation. Three dimensional culture system relatively reflected the natural conditions. Human mesenchymal stem cells were seeded at 2.5×10^5 cells in 15-ml tubes (TPP) and the cells were collected by centrifuged at 1,000 rpm and room temperature for 4 minutes. The supernatant was removed and the medium was replaced with 0.5 ml chondrocyte differentiation induction medium (Lonza) with 10 ng/ml TGF- β 3 (R&D). The medium was replaced with fresh medium every 3 or 4 days. Simultaneously, peptide D was added at 50 μ M and at 150 μ M (i.e., a low-dose peptide D group and a high-dose peptide D group). After 14 days, the cells were fixed in 4% PFA (Wako), photographed under a microscope (Fig. 8). A pellet was embedded in paraffin, and the sample slide was prepared, followed by alcian blue staining and safranin O staining (Fig. 9). The results were shown in Fig. 8 and in Fig. 9. These results indicated that peptide D increased the pellet size in a dose dependent manner. The enlarged 3-dimensional pellets treated with peptide D were positive stained by alcian blue or safranin O. This indicated that the cartilage matrix has been produced. Since the pellet size increased in three-dimensional culture, it was suggested that peptide D has the capacity for cartilage formation in nature and the capacity for increasing cartilage matrix production.

[0077] Subsequently, the synergistic effects of peptide D and TGF- β 3 on cartilage formation were examined. 2.5×10^5 human mesenchymal stem cells were cultured in the presence of 40 μ M peptide D and 10 ng/ml TGF- β 3 with cartilage differentiation induction medium for 21 days. After the pellets were fixed in 4% PFA, the pellet was photographed under a microscope (Fig. 10). After the pellet had been embedded in paraffin, the sample slide was prepared and stained with alcian blue and safranin O (Fig. 11). The results are shown in Figs. 10 and 11. The pellet size treated with TGF- β 3 alone did not change compared with the control group. The pellet size treated with peptide D and TGF- β 3 were increased markedly. Further, the cells treated with peptide D and TGF- β 3 were strongly positive for alcian blue or safranin O staining. These results demonstrated the synergistic effects of the peptide D and TGF- β 3 on chondrocyte differentiation or cartilage matrix production (Fig. 11).

[0078] Moreover, the synergistic effects of peptide D and BMP-2 were examined. 2.5×10^5 human mesenchymal stem cells were cultured in the presence of 40 μ M peptide D and 100 ng/ml BMP-2 (R&D) with cartilage differentiation induction medium for 21 days. After the pellets were fixed in 4% PFA, the pellet was photographed under a microscope (Fig. 12). After the pellet had been embedded in paraffin, the sample slide was prepared and stained with alcian blue and safranin O (Fig. 13). The results are shown in Figs. 12 and 13. The pellet size treated with BMP-2 alone did not change compared with the control group. The pellet size treated with peptide D and BMP-2 did not change compared with that of peptide D (Fig.12). In spite of no change of the pellet size, the pellet treated with peptide D and BMP-2 was strongly positive for alcian blue or safranin O staining. The synergistic effects of peptide D and BMP-2 was shown on chondrocyte differentiation or cartilage matrix production, but no effect on pellet size was observed.

Example 8: GeneChip analysis using human mesenchymal stem cells

Reagent/cultured cells

[0079] The peptide described in Example 1 was used. Human mesenchymal stem cells were purchased from Lonza. A maintenance medium was purchased from Lonza.

[0080] Human mesenchymal stem cells were seeded in a 6-well plate (Nunc) at 1×10^5 cells/well, the culture supernatant was discarded 96 hours later, and 2 ml of a cartilage differentiation induction medium was added. The control group, the 40 μ M peptide D group, the 10 ng/ml TGF- β 3 group, and the 40 μ M peptide D + 10 ng/ml TGF β 3 group were prepared. Each culture medium was replaced 24 hours after the stimulation. The cells were dissolved in 1 ml of TRIZOL (Invitrogen) 96 hours after the stimulation, and RNA was isolated. The isolated RNA was used for GeneChip analysis (Affimetrix, Kurabo). The expression levels of factors that were significantly increased or decreased with the addition of the peptide D, TGF- β 3, or peptide D + TGF- β 3 were calculated by the ratio of signal values treated with peptide D, TGF- β 3, and peptide D + TGF- β 3 divided by the signal value of the control group. The results are shown in Fig. 14.

[0081] The expression level of the aggrecan as the cartilage matrix was elevated 24 hours after the addition of peptide

D, and the elevated expression level was maintained 96 hours after the addition. In contrast, the aggrecan expression level of the TGF- β 3 group was equivalent to that of the control group 24 hours after the addition, but the aggrecan expression level had become lower than that of the control group 96 hours after the addition. The aggrecan expression level in the peptide D + TGF- β 3 group was lowered because of the influence of lowered expression caused by TGF- β 3. Also, the expression levels of Sox9 (SRY (sex determining region Y)-box 9) involved in chondrocyte differentiation were elevated in the three groups (peptide D, TGF- β 3, and peptide D + TGF- β 3) 24 hours and 96 hours after the addition, compared with the control group. Peptide D elevated IGF2R and versican expression 24 hours later, and elevated IGF-1, LTBP2, and TGF β 1 expression levels 96 hours later.

[0082] The abbreviations used in Fig. 14 are defined as follows.

ACAN: aggrecan

IGF1: insulin growth factor 1

LTBP2: latent transforming growth factor protein 2

SOX9: SRY (sex determining region Y)-box 9

VCAN: Versican

Industrial Applicability

[0083] As described in Examples, prechondrocytes and mesenchymal stem cells are differentiated into chondrocytes, such cells are proliferated, or the cartilage matrices are increased by the molecules that act on membrane RANKL, such as membrane RANK, a RANK analog peptide, an anti-RANKL antibody, soluble RANK, OPG, a mutant thereof, or an analog thereof.

[0084] A compound, such as membrane RANK, a RANK analog peptide, an anti-RANKL antibody, soluble RANK, OPG, a mutant thereof, an analog thereof, or a natural or a synthetic low-molecular-weight compound, that acts on the prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells and accelerates differentiation, proliferation, and maturation of such cells, enhances chondrocyte differentiation, induces chondrocyte proliferation, or increases cartilage matrix production, for example, a molecule acting on RANKL induces differentiation and proliferation of chondrocytes can be used as a pharmaceutical product for prevention or treatment of a chondropathies. Screening for a compound that acts on prechondrocytes and/or mesenchymal stem cells and accelerates differentiation, proliferation, and maturation of such cells, enhances chondrocyte differentiation, induces chondrocyte proliferation, or increases cartilage matrix production, for example, a molecule acting on RANKL was obtained a compound can be applied to research and development of novel inducers of chondrocyte differentiation and proliferation and agents for increasing cartilage matrix production.

Sequence Listing Free Text

[0085]

SEQ ID NO: 7: Synthetic peptide

SEQ ID NOs: 8 to 15: Primers

SEQ ID NOs: 16 and 17: Tag sequences

SEQUENCE LISTING

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[illegible]

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35

40

45

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10 Ala Leu Phe Phe Tyr Phe Arg Ala Gln Met Asp Pro Asn Arg Ile Ser
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15 Glu Asp Gly Thr His Cys Ile Tyr Arg Ile Leu Arg Leu His Glu Asn
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45 Ser Gly Ser His Lys Val Ser Leu Ser Ser Trp Tyr His Asp Arg Gly
180 185 190

50 Trp Ala Lys Ile Ser Asn Met Thr Phe Ser Asn Gly Lys Leu Ile Val
195 200 205

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10     His Glu Thr Ser Gly Asp Leu Ala Thr Glu Tyr Leu Gln Leu Met Val
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      245                250                255

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25     Tyr Ser Ile Asn Val Gly Gly Phe Phe Lys Leu Arg Ser Gly Glu Glu
      275                280                285

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	Trp His Trp Ile Asn Glu Ala Cys Gly Arg Leu Ser Gly Asp Lys Glu	
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	395	400	405	
25	ccc ctg tgc agg act gat tgg act ccc atg tcc tct gaa aac tac ttg Pro Leu Cys Arg Thr Asp Trp Thr Pro Met Ser Ser Glu Asn Tyr Leu	1304		
	410	415	420	
30	caa aaa gag gtg gac agt ggc cat tgc ccg cac tgg gca gcc agc ccc Gln Lys Glu Val Asp Ser Gly His Cys Pro His Trp Ala Ala Ser Pro	1352		
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35	agc ccc aac tgg gca gat gtc tgc aca ggc tgc cgg aac cct cct ggg Ser Pro Asn Trp Ala Asp Val Cys Thr Gly Cys Arg Asn Pro Pro Gly	1400		
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	475	480	485	
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	Ser Pro Ala Ser Gly Asn Val Thr Gly Asn Ser Asn Ser Thr Phe Ile	
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	tcc agc ggg cag gtg atg aac ttc aag ggc gac atc atc gtg gtc tac	1688
	Ser Ser Gly Gln Val Met Asn Phe Lys Gly Asp Ile Ile Val Val Tyr	
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	Val Ser Gln Thr Ser Gln Glu Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Glu Pro Met	
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	Gly Asn Gly Pro Arg Phe Pro Asp Pro Cys Gly Gly Pro Glu Gly Leu	
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15	Lys Cys Glu Pro Gly Lys Tyr Met Ser Ser Lys Cys Thr Thr Thr Ser	50	55	60
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25	Asn Glu Glu Asp Lys Cys Leu Leu His Lys Val Cys Asp Thr Gly Lys	85	90	95
30	Ala Leu Val Ala Val Val Ala Gly Asn Ser Thr Thr Pro Arg Arg Cys	100	105	110
35	Ala Cys Thr Ala Gly Tyr His Trp Ser Gln Asp Cys Glu Cys Cys Arg	115	120	125
40	Arg Asn Thr Glu Cys Ala Pro Gly Leu Gly Ala Gln His Pro Leu Gln	130	135	140
45	Leu Asn Lys Asp Thr Val Cys Lys Pro Cys Leu Ala Gly Tyr Phe Ser	145	150	155
50	Asp Ala Phe Ser Ser Thr Asp Lys Cys Arg Pro Trp Thr Asn Cys Thr	165	170	175
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Phe Leu Gly Lys Arg Val Glu His His Gly Thr Glu Lys Ser Asp Ala
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5

Val Cys Ser Ser Ser Leu Pro Ala Arg Lys Pro Pro Asn Glu Pro His
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Val Tyr Leu Pro Gly Leu Ile Ile Leu Leu Leu Phe Ala Ser Val Ala
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Leu Val Ala Ala Ile Ile Phe Gly Val Cys Tyr Arg Lys Lys Gly Lys
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Ala Leu Thr Ala Asn Leu Trp His Trp Ile Asn Glu Ala Cys Gly Arg
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Leu Ser Gly Asp Lys Glu Ser Ser Gly Asp Ser Cys Val Ser Thr His
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Thr Ala Asn Phe Gly Gln Gln Gly Ala Cys Glu Gly Val Leu Leu Leu
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Thr Leu Glu Glu Lys Thr Phe Pro Glu Asp Met Cys Tyr Pro Asp Gln
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Gly Gly Val Cys Gln Gly Thr Cys Val Gly Gly Gly Pro Tyr Ala Gln
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Gly Glu Asp Ala Arg Met Leu Ser Leu Val Ser Lys Thr Glu Ile Glu
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20	Ser	Cys	Asn	Cys	Thr	Glu	Pro	Leu	Cys	Arg	Thr	Asp	Trp	Thr	Pro	Met	405	410	415
25	Ser	Ser	Glu	Asn	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Lys	Glu	Val	Asp	Ser	Gly	His	Cys	Pro	420	425	430
30	His	Trp	Ala	Ala	Ser	Pro	Ser	Pro	Asn	Trp	Ala	Asp	Val	Cys	Thr	Gly	435	440	445
35	Cys	Arg	Asn	Pro	Pro	Gly	Glu	Asp	Cys	Glu	Pro	Leu	Val	Gly	Ser	Pro	450	455	460
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Ser Ser Pro Gly Gly Gln Ser Pro Ala Ser Gly Asn Val Thr Gly Asn
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Asp Ile Ile Val Val Tyr Val Ser Gln Thr Ser Gln Glu Gly Ala Ala
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Arg Arg Asp Ser Phe Ala Gly Asn Gly Pro Arg Phe Pro Asp Pro Cys
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	cggggaccac a atg aac aag ttg ctg tgc tgc gcg ctc gtg ttt ctg gac	290
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	Ile Ser Ile Lys Trp Thr Thr Gln Glu Thr Phe Pro Pro Lys Tyr Leu	
15	15 20 25	
	cat tat gac gaa gaa acc tct cat cag ctg ttg tgt gac aaa tgt cct	386
	His Tyr Asp Glu Glu Thr Ser His Gln Leu Leu Cys Asp Lys Cys Pro	
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	Pro Gly Thr Tyr Leu Lys Gln His Cys Thr Ala Lys Trp Lys Thr Val	
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	Cys Ala Pro Cys Pro Asp His Tyr Tyr Thr Asp Ser Trp His Thr Ser	
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	Lys Gln Glu Cys Asn Arg Thr His Asn Arg Val Cys Glu Cys Lys Glu	
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	ggg cgc tac ctt gag ata gag ttc tgc ttg aaa cat agg agc tgc cct	626
	Gly Arg Tyr Leu Glu Ile Glu Phe Cys Leu Lys His Arg Ser Cys Pro	
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	Pro Gly Phe Gly Val Val Gln Ala Gly Thr Pro Glu Arg Asn Thr Val	
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	Ala	Pro	Cys	Arg	Lys	His	Thr	Asn	Cys	Ser	Val	Phe	Gly	Leu	Leu	Leu	
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	Glu	Arg	Ile	Lys	Arg	Gln	His	Ser	Ser	Gln	Glu	Gln	Thr	Phe	Gln	Leu	
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	Leu	Pro	Gly	Lys	Lys	Val	Gly	Ala	Glu	Asp	Ile	Glu	Lys	Thr	Ile	Lys	
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	ata aaa aat ggc gac caa gac acc ttg aag ggc cta atg cac gca cta	1298
	Ile Lys Asn Gly Asp Gln Asp Thr Leu Lys Gly Leu Met His Ala Leu	
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	aag cac tca aag acg tac cac ttt ccc aaa act gtc act cag agt cta	1346
	Lys His Ser Lys Thr Tyr His Phe Pro Lys Thr Val Thr Gln Ser Leu	
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	aag aag acc atc agg ttc ctt cac agc ttc aca atg tac aaa ttg tat	1394
	Lys Lys Thr Ile Arg Phe Leu His Ser Phe Thr Met Tyr Lys Leu Tyr	
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 Tyr Leu Lys Gln His Cys Thr Ala Lys Trp Lys Thr Val Cys Ala Pro
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 Cys Pro Asp His Tyr Tyr Thr Asp Ser Trp His Thr Ser Asp Glu Cys
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Cys Asn Arg Thr His Asn Arg Val Cys Glu Cys Lys Glu Gly Arg Tyr
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Leu Glu Ile Glu Phe Cys Leu Lys His Arg Ser Cys Pro Pro Gly Phe
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Gln Lys Cys Gly Ile Asp Val Thr Leu Cys Glu Glu Ala Phe Phe Arg
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260

265

270

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Asn Leu Thr Phe Glu Gln Leu Arg Ser Leu Met Glu Ser Leu Pro Gly
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Lys Lys Val Gly Ala Glu Asp Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Lys Ala Cys Lys
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Pro Ser Asp Gln Ile Leu Lys Leu Leu Ser Leu Trp Arg Ile Lys Asn
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Lys Thr Tyr His Phe Pro Lys Thr Val Thr Gln Ser Leu Lys Lys Thr
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Ile Arg Phe Leu His Ser Phe Thr Met Tyr Lys Leu Tyr Gln Lys Leu
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Claims

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1. A peptide comprising the amino acid sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO: 7 or a salt thereof which induces enhancement of chondrocyte differentiation and chondrocyte proliferation and increase of cartilage matrix production for use in the treatment of cartilage disease which is selected from the group consisting of cartilage defect caused by external injuries or surgical treatment, osteochondritis dissecans, osteoarthritis, congenital cartilage disease, and cartilage injury, which is used in combination with BMP-2 (Bone Morphogenic Protein 2).

Patentansprüche

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1. Peptid, umfassend die Aminosäuresequenz, wie in SEQ ID Nr. 7 gezeigt, oder ein Salz davon, die eine Verstärkung der Chondrozyten-Differenzierung und Chondrozyten-Proliferation und eine Erhöhung der Knorpelmatrix-Produktion zur Verwendung bei der Behandlung von Knorpelerkrankungen induziert, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Knorpeldefekt durch äußere Verletzungen oder chirurgische Behandlung, Osteochondrosis dissecans, Osteoarthritis, angeborene Knorpelerkrankung und Knorpelverletzung, die in Kombination mit BMP-2 (Knochenmorphogenisches Protein 2 [Bone Morphogenic Protein 2]) verwendet wird.

Revendications

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1. Un peptide comprenant la séquence d'acides aminés représentée par SEQ ID NO: 7 ou un sel de celui-ci qui induit une amélioration de la différenciation des chondrocytes et de la prolifération des chondrocytes et l'augmentation de la production de la matrice cartilagineuse destinée à être utilisée dans le traitement d'une maladie cartilagineuse qui est choisie dans le groupe constitué par un défaut cartilagineux provoqué par des lésions externes ou un traitement chirurgical, ostéoarthrite disséquans, l'ostéoarthrite, la maladie du cartilage congénitale et la lésion cartilagineuse, qui est utilisé en combinaison avec la BMP-2 (Protéine Morphogénique Osseuse 2 [Bone Morphogenic Protein 2]).

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Fig. 1A

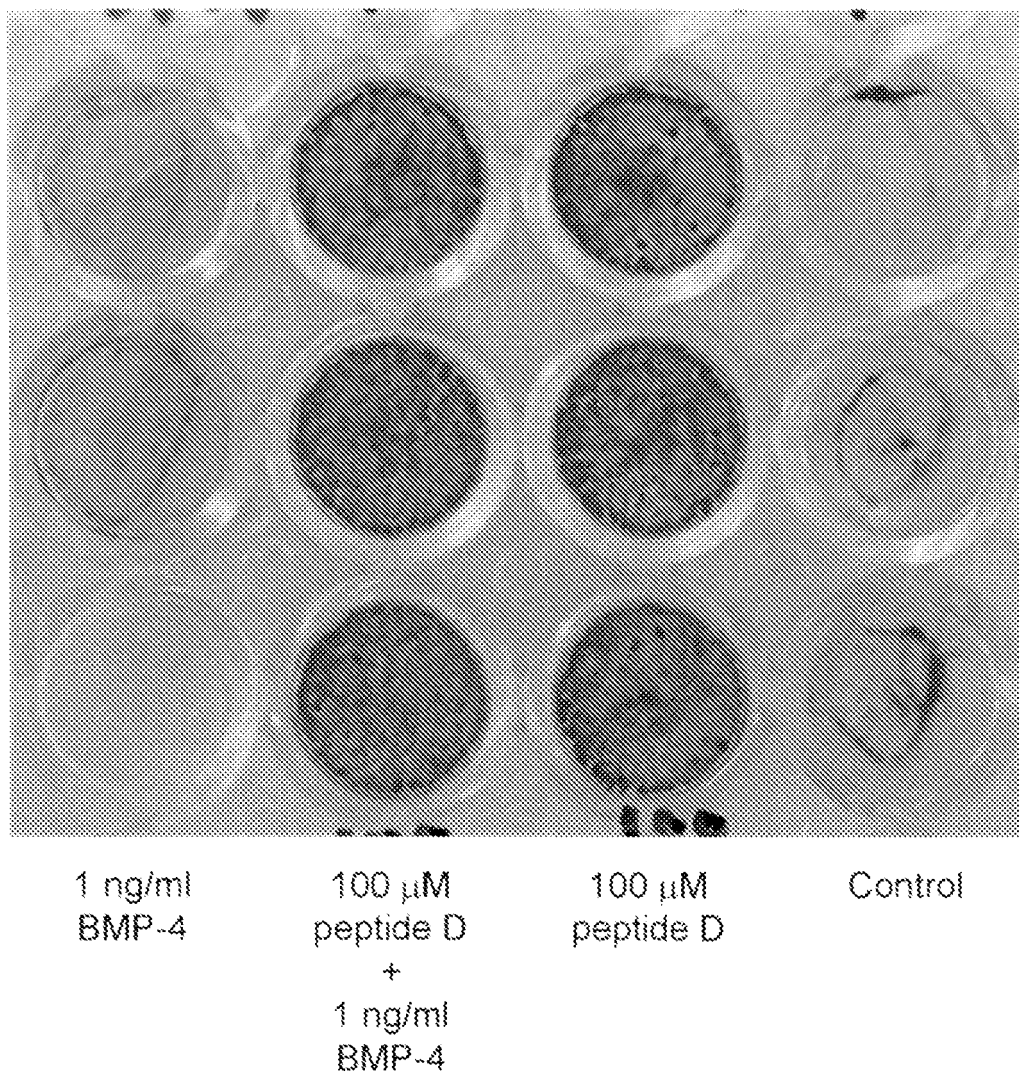


Fig. 1B

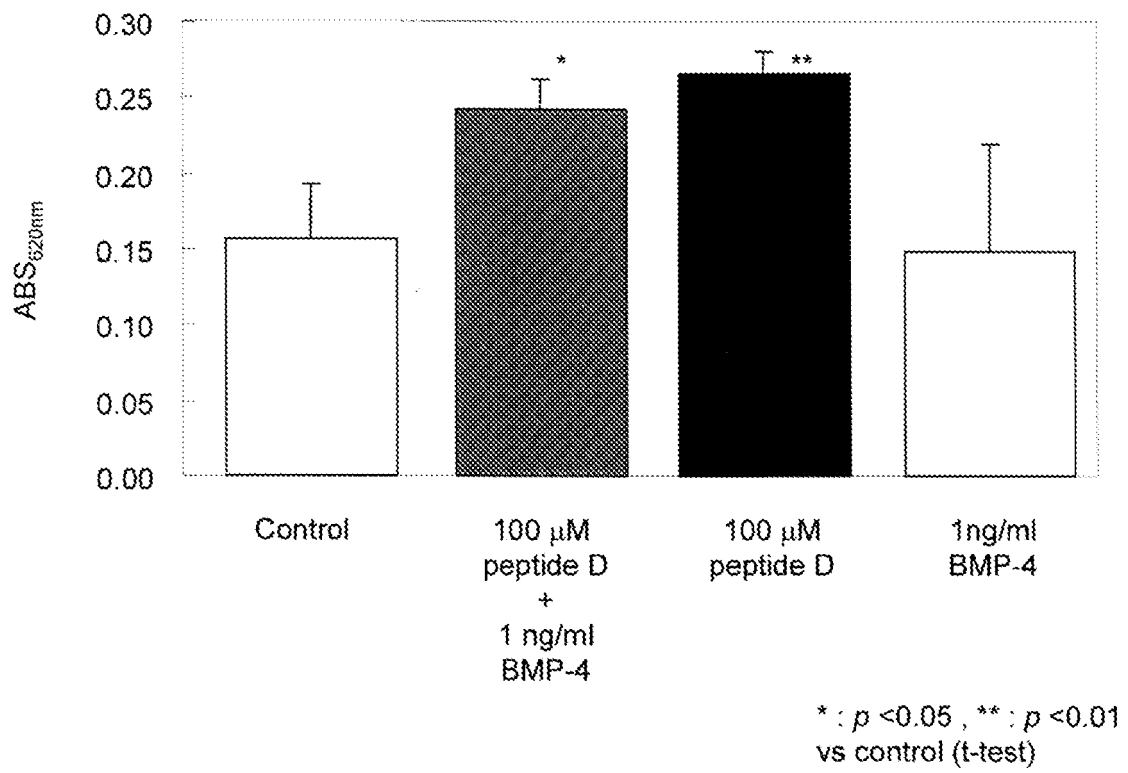


Fig. 2

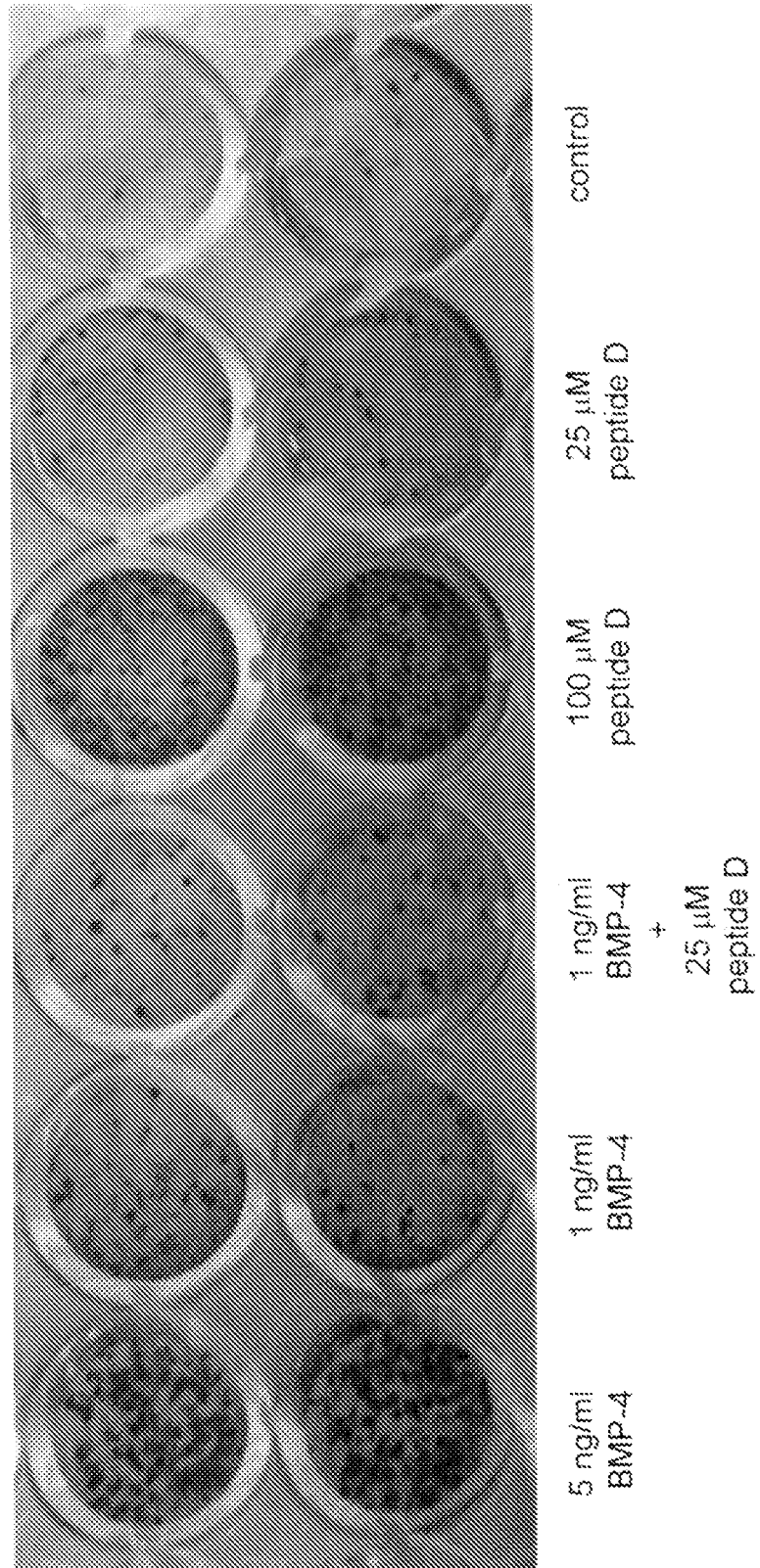
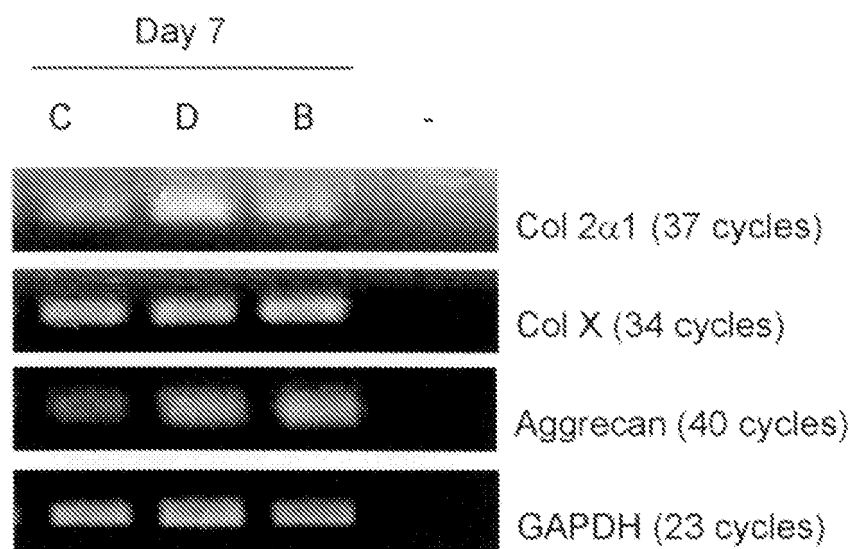


Fig. 3A



C: control, D: peptide D, B: BMP-4

Fig. 3B

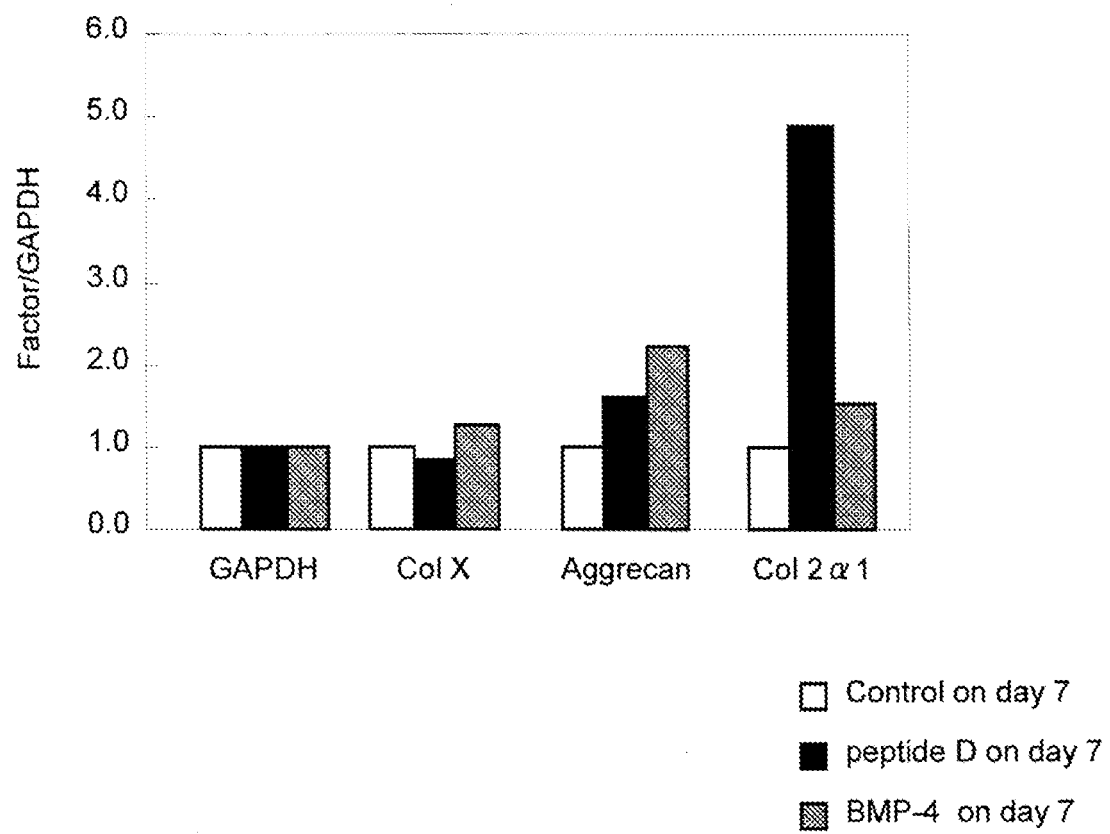
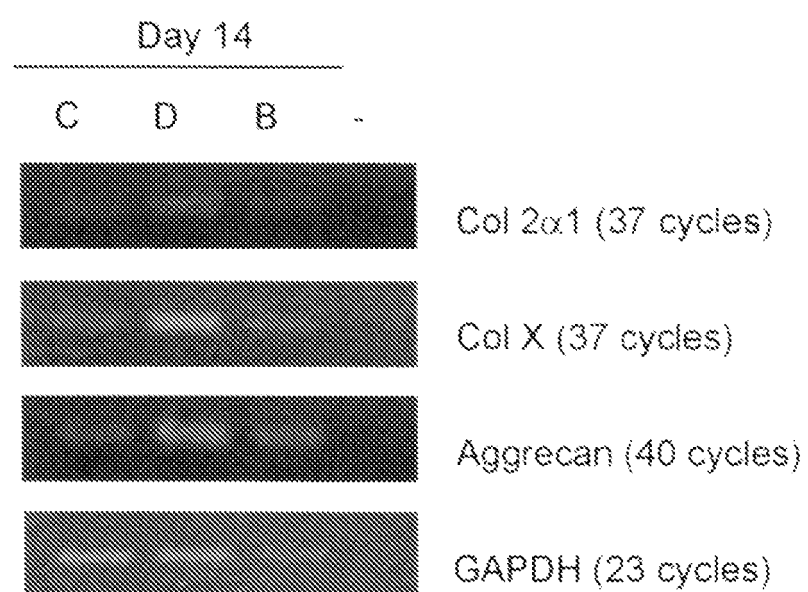


Fig. 4A



C: Control, D: peptide D, B: BMP-4

Fig. 4B

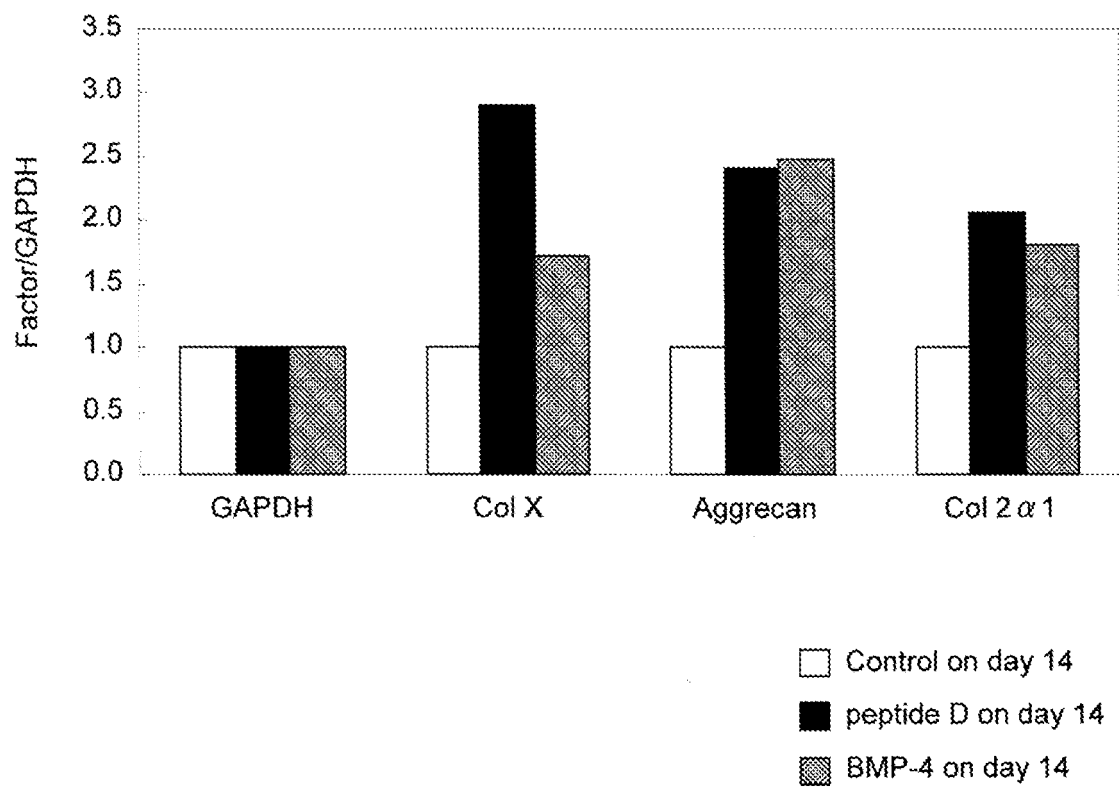
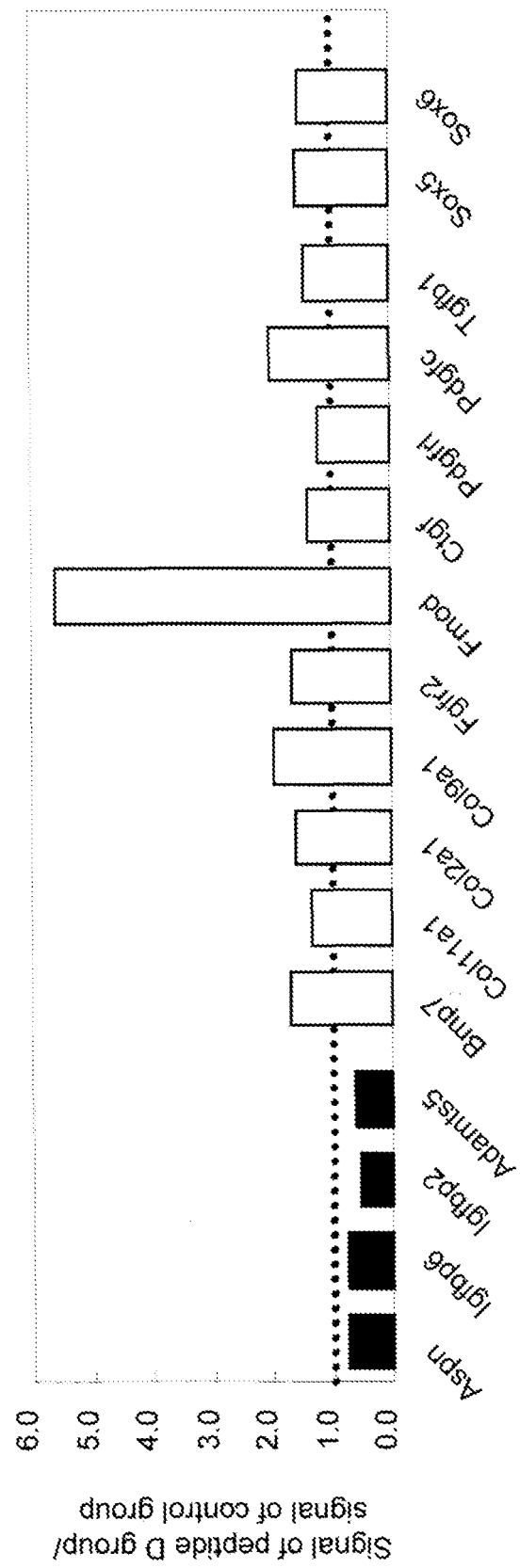


Fig. 5



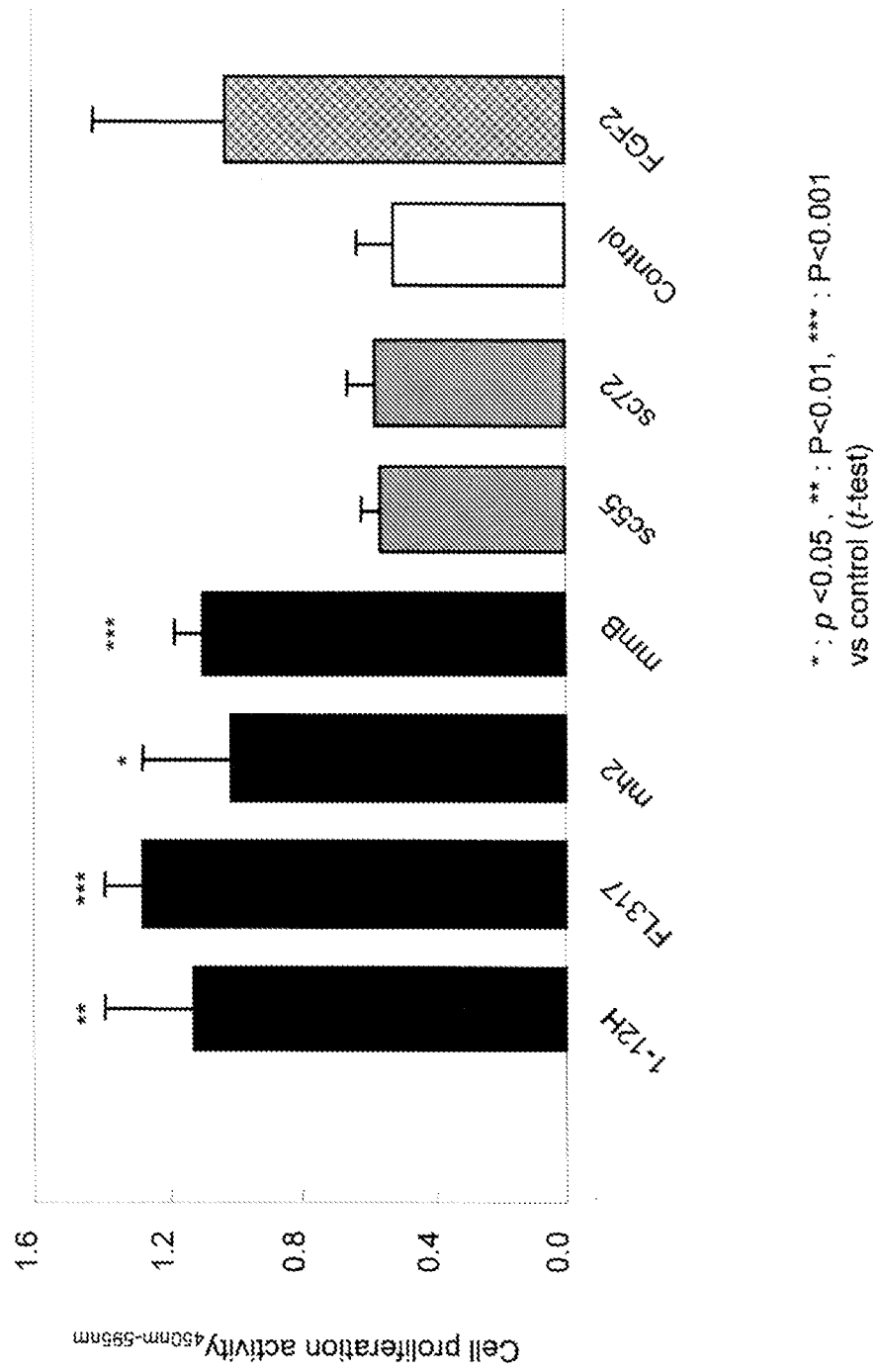


Fig. 6

Fig. 7

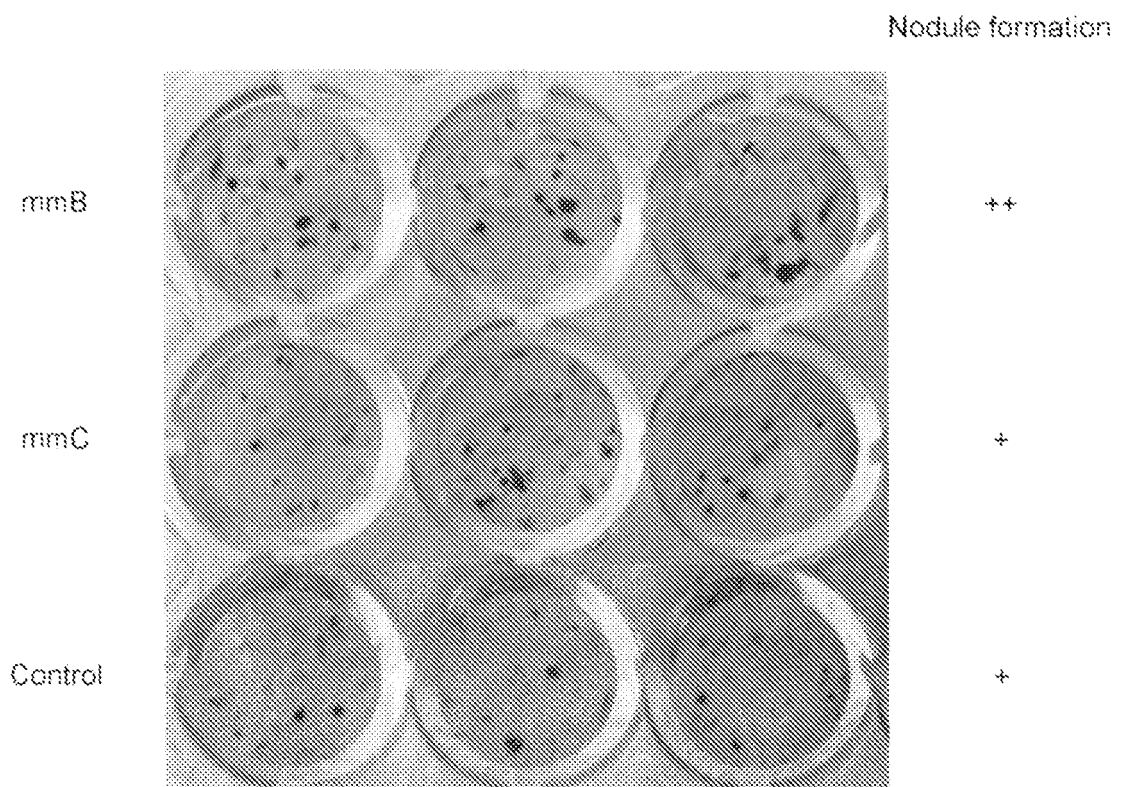


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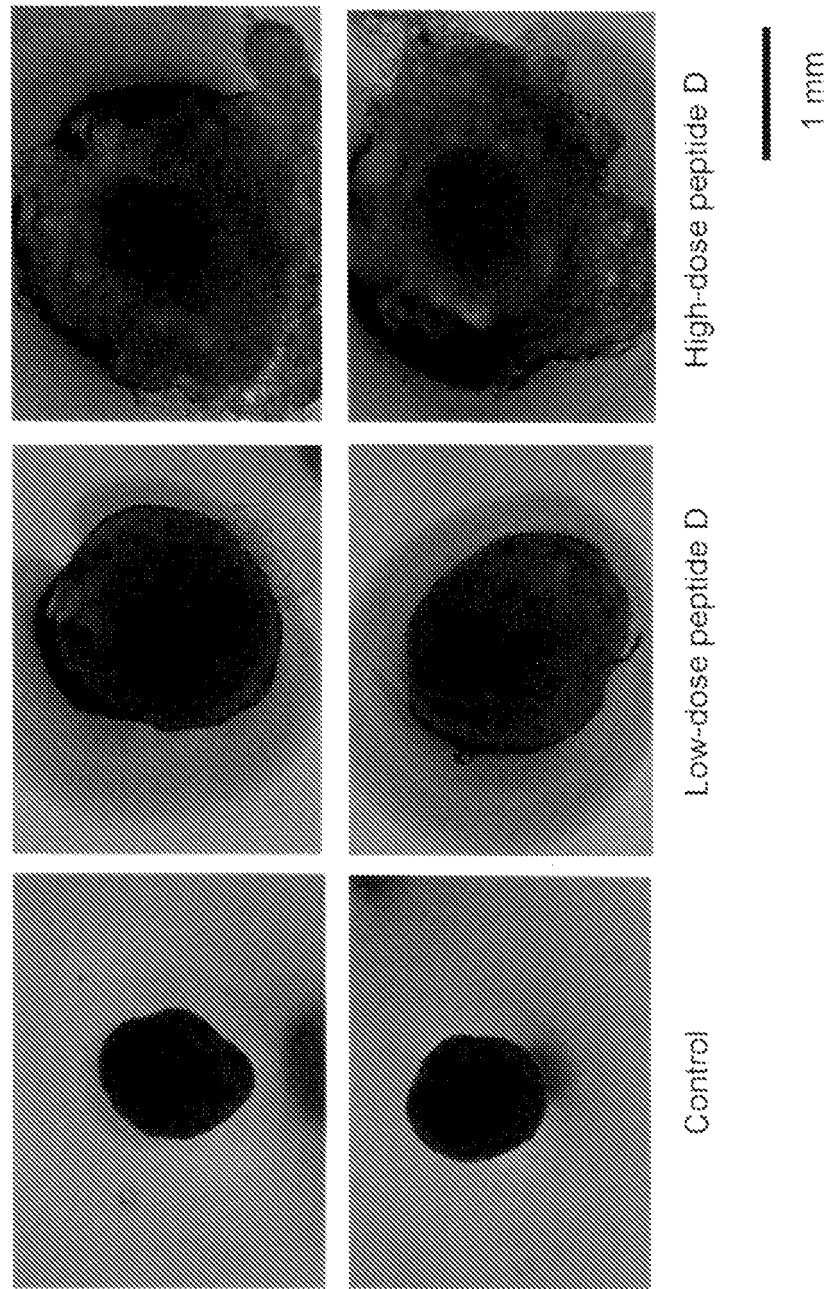
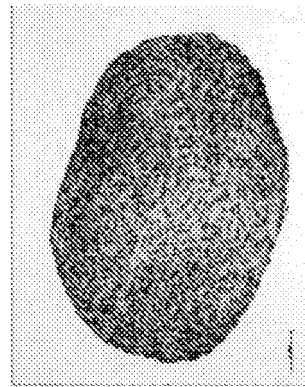
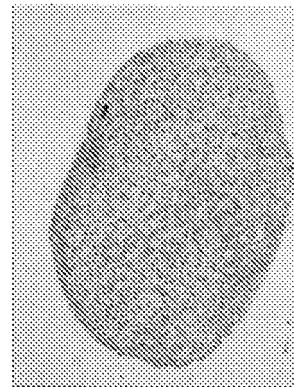


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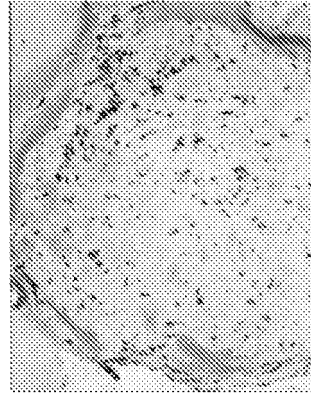
Safranin O



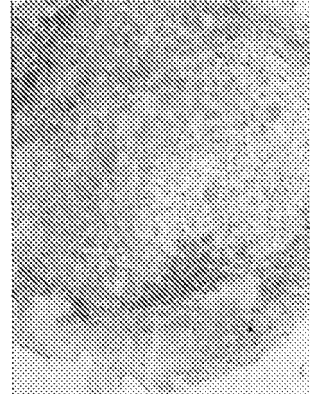
Alcian blue



Control



Low-dose peptide D



High-dose peptide D

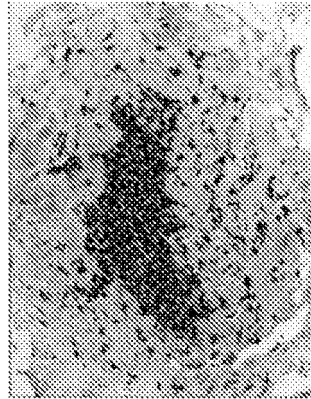


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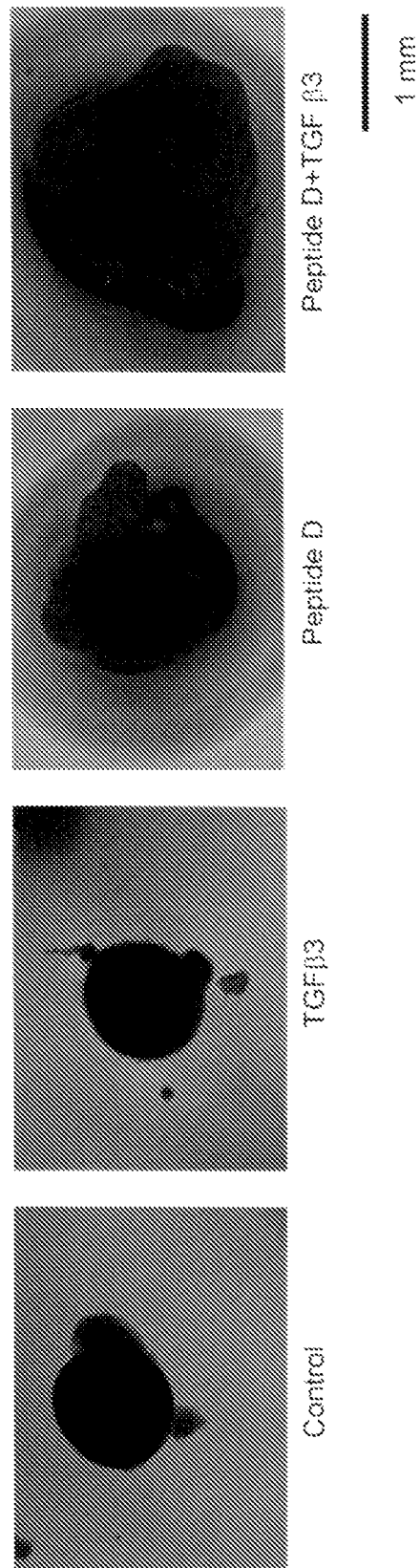
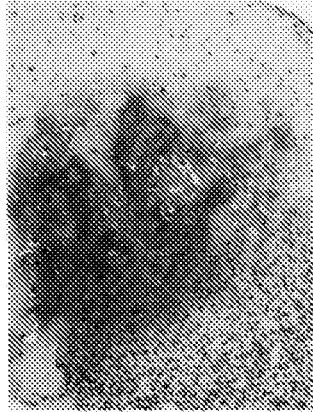
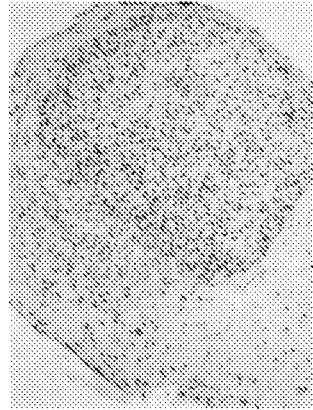
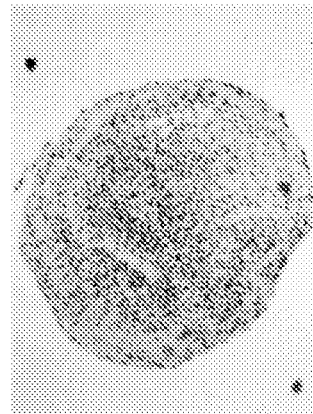
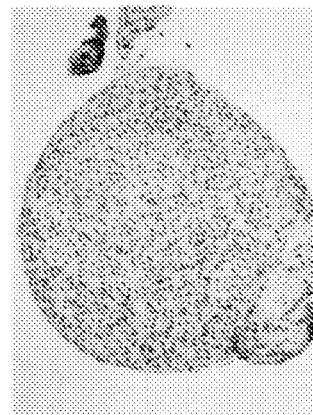
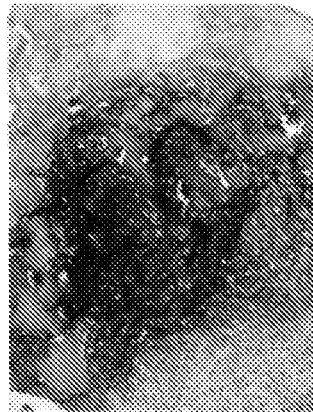
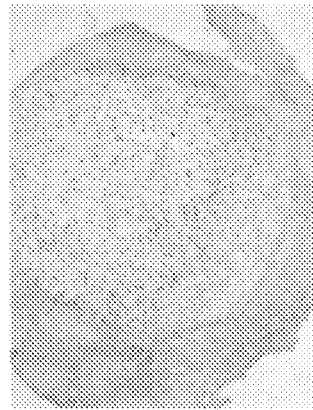
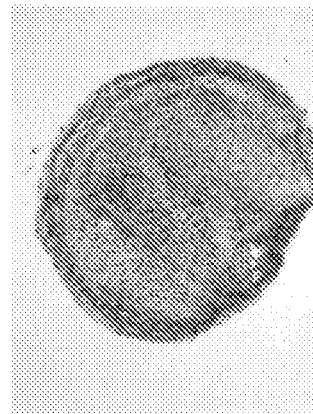
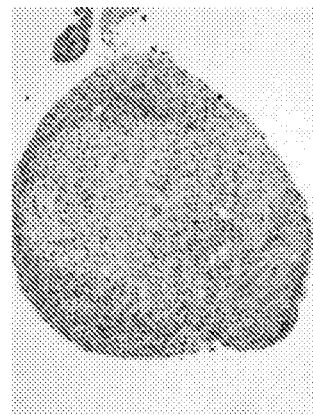


Fig. 11

Safranin O



Alcian blue



Control

TGF β 3

Peptide D

Peptide D+TGF β 3

Fig. 12

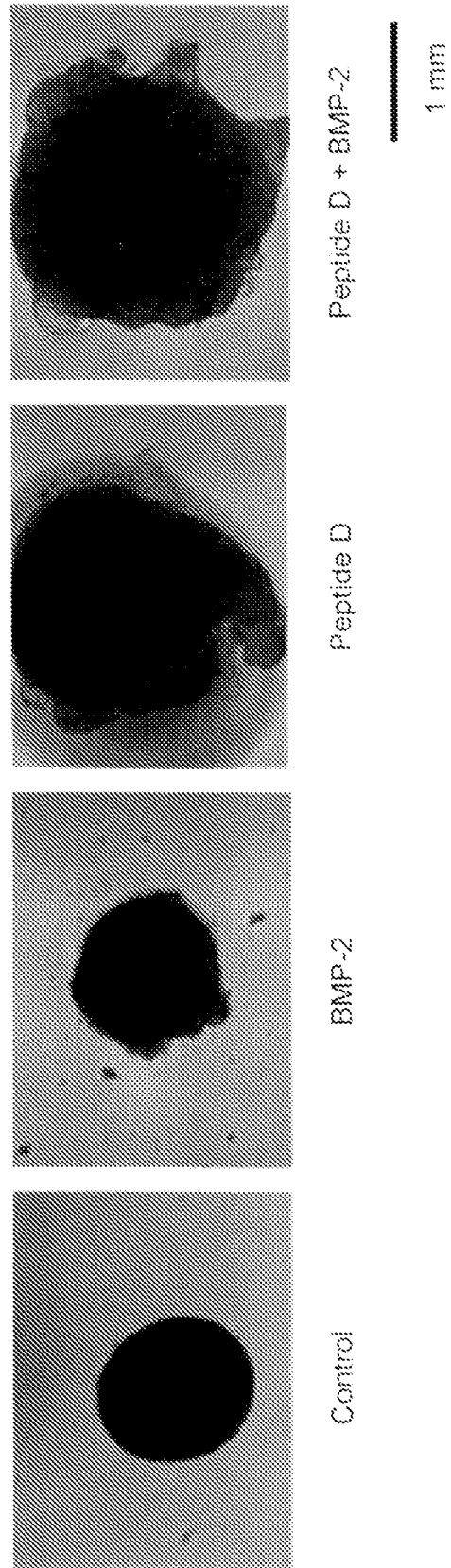
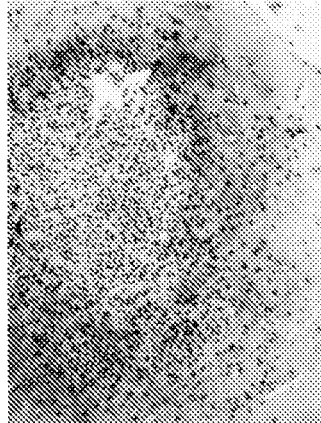
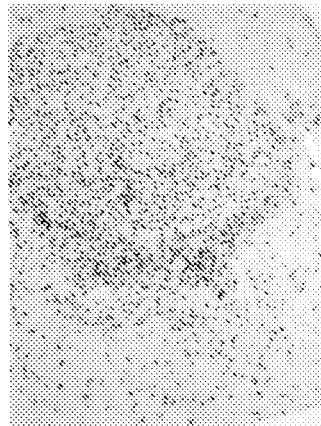
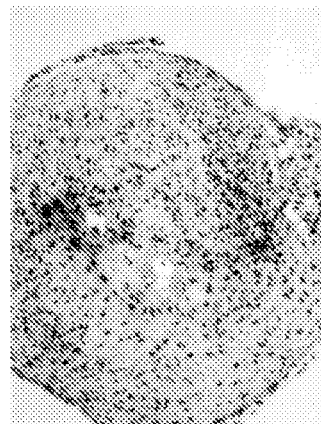
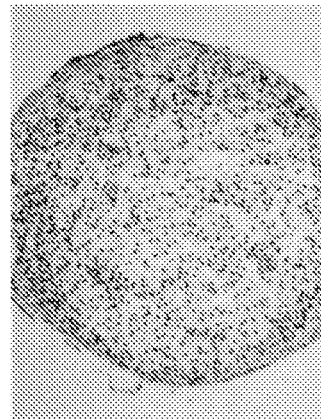
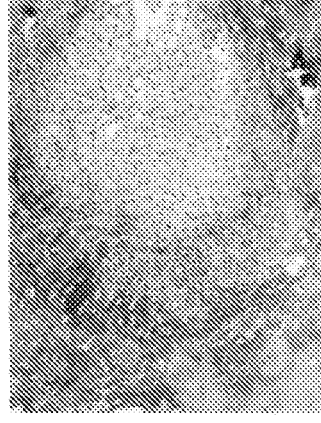
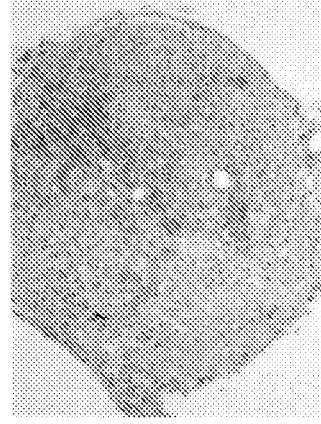
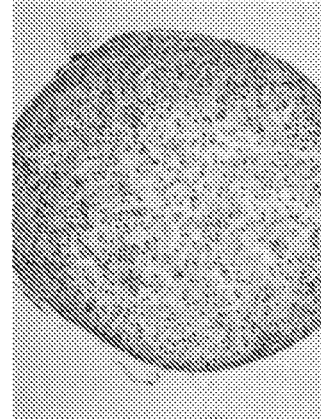


Fig. 13

Safranin O



Alcian blue



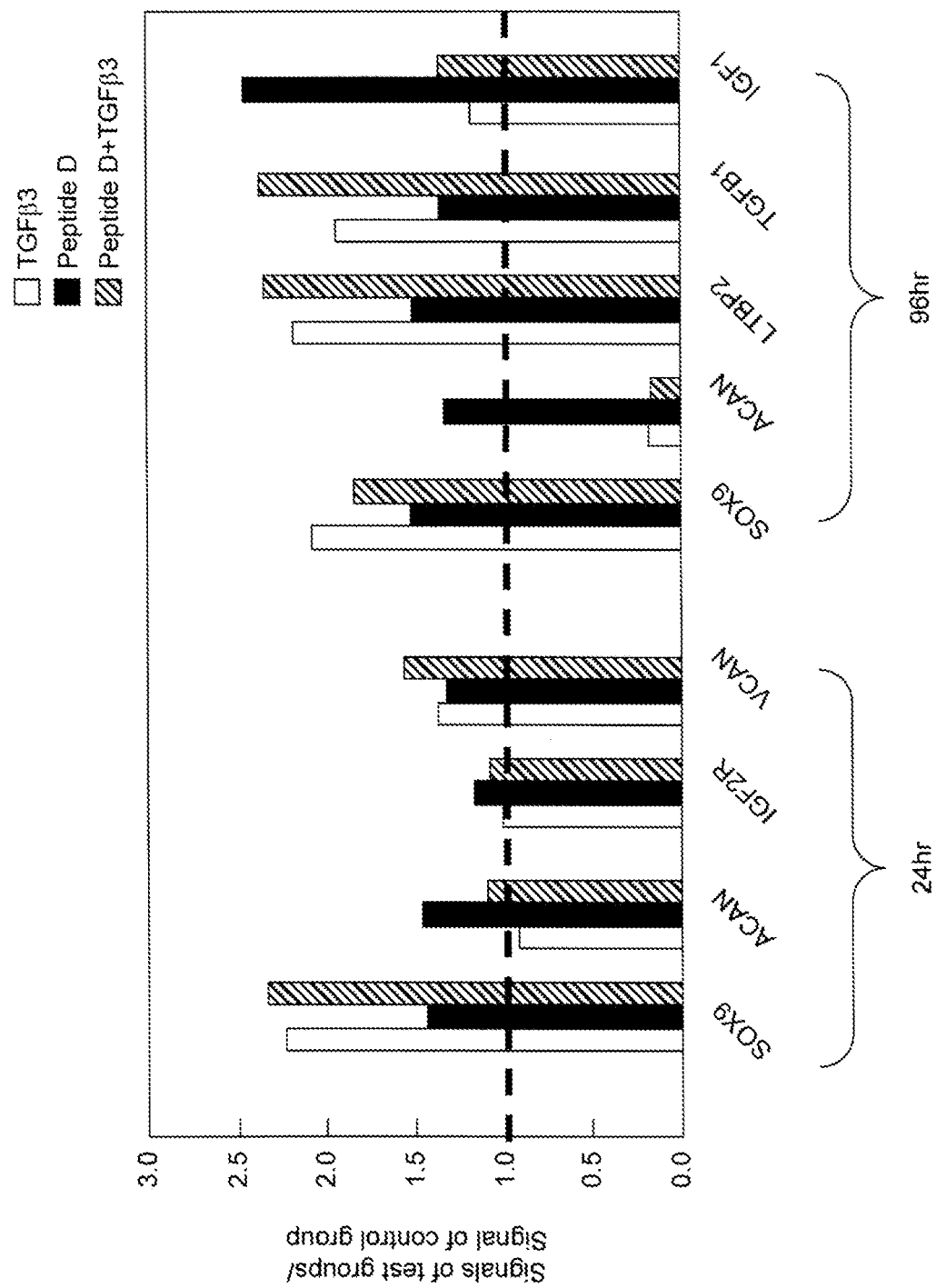
Control

BMP-2

Peptide D

Peptide D+ BMP-2

Fig. 14



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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